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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Peasants Revolt in Croatia; Rubber for Tires Forecast; Hub Harbor Clearing Due

The World's Day—October 15, 1942

In Europe: 4,000 Croats Battling Puppet Troops

Peasant revolt in Croatia, former Yugoslavia, broke out when some 4,000 well-armed and organized peasants were reported battling the Nazi-puppet Croat Government Ustachi troops—apparently as a result of the arrest of Peasant leader Dr. Vlatko Matchek. [Page 9.]

A Hitler shakeup in the German High Command, reportedly involving dismissal of Chief of Staff Col. Gen. Franz Halder and Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, was given credence in London where authorized observers pointed out that the reports of the dismissal of von Bock alone had been confirmed from five separate sources. [Page 7.]

Premier Stalin's view on the punishment of Axis leaders for war crimes was published by the Russian Government which proposed that those Fascist leaders already in Allied hands be placed immediately before a special tribunal. [Page 1.]

A liquor ban was applied in Northern Ireland under a government order forbidding the sale of bottled spirits and wines to members of the United States and British armed forces in the area. Army authorities were consulted before the ban was enforced.

British war expenditures would be raised by £1,000,000,000—making a total of £4,000,000,000 in credit since last March—under a new government request to the House of Commons for the necessary vote of credit.

A secret session of the British House of Comomns began on the subject of the visit of Union of South Africa Premier Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts. Marshal Smuts, it was disclosed, is shortly to address both Houses. [Page 8.]

Finland clamped down on prices, extending State price control to all market goods to implement measures to curb inflation and to stabilize national economy. State control of prices has hitherto covered only the price of vital necessities.

Russia protested to Bulgaria over an alleged anti-Communist exhibition held in Sofia, the German Transocean News Agency reported, adding that Bulgaria rejected the protest.

Fifty Belgian hostages were seized by the Germans in the city of Ghent, the British Radio reported, in reprisal for a bomb explosion in which a German soldier was reported injured.

Four Czechs were executed by German occupation authorities on charges of high treason, it was reported by the British Radio.

An assassination attempt against Nazi-puppet Premier Joseph Tiso of Slovakia was reported by the British Radio which said one of the bullets fired by the assailant passed through the Premier's sleeve.

National: Some Tire Rubber During War

Some tire rubber will be available for average Americans during the war, Rubber Administrator William J. Jeffers said in Akron, Ohio, where he inspected the city's synthetic rubber industry. [Page 3.]

United Mine Workers, closing their convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, launched a campaign to "organize the unorganized" after hearing their President, John L. Lewis, exhort them to become more powerful to help win the war. [Page 10.]

Chicago Mercantile Exchange reported that it had been informed that the Government plans to dispose of approximately six million pounds of frozen eggs purchased before the shift to dried eggs for lend-lease shipment.

Wendell L. Willkie arrived home in New York after his Washington conference with President Roosevelt and said that after a day or two here he would go to his farm at Rushville, Ind., for several days' rest following his 31,000-mile trip to war fronts of the United Nations. [Page 1.]

New England: Coast Guard Clearing Harbor

United States Coast Guard is clearing Boston harbor of hulks and rotting piers. [Page 2.]

Jane Withers, juvenile screen starfi personally greeted 19 youths of the 18-and-19-year-old age group who enlisted in Boston today. [Page 2.]

Lack of transportation dims prospects for advocates of a ban on liquor sales. [Page 5.]

Washington: U. S. Now Purchasing Spare Tires

OPA began purchasing motorists' "excess" tires—tires above five to each private car—in an effort to gather a national stockpile to keep America rolling. [Page 3.]

Stabilization of all rents, commercial as well as residential, including hotels throughout the nation was authorized in legislation approved by the House and sent to the Senate. [Page 10.]

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced the seizure of an additional 2,600 enemy patents, principally German-owned, bringing to more than 13,000 the number of enemy-owned patents and applications taken over by Mr. Crowley's office.

To facilitate the use of wood heat to save fuel oil and coal, Price Administrator Leon Henderson authorized each State Price Administrator to fix whatever price is best for that locality on cord wood.

Americas: Chile Is Watching Dr. Borchers

Dr. Hans Borchers, former German Consul General in New York, was placed under surveillance at Zapallar, Chile, by police, it was reported, as political circles continued to seethe with debate over remarks by Sumner Welles, United States Acting Secretary of State, that Chile and Argentina were being used as Axis bases. [Page 10.]

The American Federation of Labor adjourned its convention in Toronto after re-electing William L. Green President for his 18th full term and designating Boston as the 1943 convention city. [Page 10.]

A joint effort by Colombia and Venezuela to bring Chile into fuller co-operation with the war effort of the American nations is under consideration, a high Colombian official source said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Peace for Asia

Asia, said Wendell Willkie at Chungking, "is a continent where the record of the Western democracies has been long and mixed, but where the people—and remember there are 1,000,000,000 of them—are determined no longer to live under foreign control."

This ferment in the East will present the peace conferences to come with a supremely important problem. It cannot be anticipated too soon, nor prepared for too thoroughly. To that end, this newspaper offers a discussion of the desires of the Orient as part of "The World We Want" Series, written by Tarasknath Das, distinguished Hindu scholar. Dr. Das is introduced today on the first page of the second section.

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Airplane Seen As Basis For New Economy

United Aircraft President visualizes industry as taking over place held by the automobile.

A new industry and economy built around the airplane—as it was for the automobile—was visualized today by Eugene B. Wilson, president of United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford, Conn.

Speaking before the second members luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wilson prefaced this remark with the prediction that "the end of this war, or the war itself, may see the airplane in wide use in personal transportation."

The versatility of the air vehicle of the future was indicated when introductory to his predictions Mr. Wilson spoke of the helicopter perfected by Igor Sikorsky, famed designer of his company. "This is a rotating wing aircraft capable of ascending and descending vertically, moving sideways, forward or backward, and hovering under complete control.

May Be End of Automobile

"It can be built with the body of a small car," he added. "Its owner could use it as a business car, and as an airplane when distance warranted. We may witness the end of the automobile for personal transportation."

He predicted also, describing the developments of air travel over both land and seas, that "we have probably seen the last of the express liners of the late thirties. We live in the 'Flying Forties.'"

Of the role of the airplane, upon which his address was based, Mr. Wilson said that the "flexibility and mobility of the airplane are so great that effective blockade is now practically impossible.

"Public attention has been focused upon the striking power of the airplane," he said. "Used independently, the airplane seems unlikely to bring about a decision alone. Nonetheless, its mobility makes difficult the denial of an objective to at least a portion of the attacking force. Many elements of a nation hitherto thought safe behind land or sea defense, are now

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U.S. Rushes Army to Save Solomons; Pro-American Trend Grows in Italy; Willkie Tells Why Victory Is Certain

Germans feel effect of short wave factual reports from U. S. in all occupied countries.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—American efforts to convince the Italian people that a defeat of Nazi Germany will be a victory for Italy are having a substantial effect, according to information reaching the Office of War Information.

Anti-German broadcasts from this country are understood to have made a strong impression among a very large number of Italians, particularly in the industrial cities, and to have weakened the Italian war effort. This report jibes with word from Europe that the German Government is genuinely concerned over the Italian attitude toward the United States

Not only are American broadcasts being received in Italy but the growing Italian underground movement is known to be spreading the information received as widely as possible. The steady growth of Anti-German feeling in Italy is said to have given the underground a popularity which it does not enjoy in Germany.

Germany Feels Effect

In a recent statement to the House Appropriations Committee, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, pointed out that Berlin was now officially admitting that the American and British radio broadcasts were "causing unrest among populations (in the occupied countries), resulting in resistance to German occupation authorities."

"So, apparently we are getting listeners, we are having some effect," Mr. Davis told the Committee.

The OWI stresses that great care is taken in preparing the Italian broadcasts and in studying the

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

United Nations resources are piling up, he says, and second front will bring quicker end.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—After flying more than 31,000 miles direct to the battle fronts around a warring world, Wendell L. Willkie's report to President Roosevelt and to the American people is:

There is mounting evidence that the United Nations will surely win this war.

The United Nations will win it sooner and with less loss of human lives and human values if they open a second front against Germany in the early future.

This is not merely a layman's judgment. It is a recommendation which stems from the long discussions which Mr. Willkie had with military leaders of the 17 Allied and friendly neutral countries he visited.

Today Mr. Willkie is working on "a careful, crystal-clear report" in which he intends to give to the nation soon a full and frank statement of his findings and observations. He will devote several days to the preparation of this report and may deliver it in one or a series of radio talks in the near future.

Trip Bolstered Confidence

Mr. Willkie returns to America, after acquiring a more intimate, detailed, first-hand insight into the progress of the fighting on every front and into the fiber of the peoples who are fighting the war on every front, profoundly confident that the United Nations now have the moral and material resources to win.

After he reported first to the President in an hour-and-a-half conference at the White House immediately following his arrival at the capital late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Willkie made it clear to correspondents that his appeal for a second front in Europe did not spring from any feeling of desperation as far as Russia is concerned.

A second front now, he said in effect, is not necessary to save Russia. Russia is saving herself. It is necessary in order to win the war as quickly as possible. It is a method of saving life, not losing it.

He is certain that Hitler will fail in Russia.

He is certain that Germany is getting farther and farther from its goal of reducing Soviet military power.

Resources Begin to Tell

He is certain that the mobilized strength and reserve resources of the United Nations are beginning to tell and make ultimate victory sure.

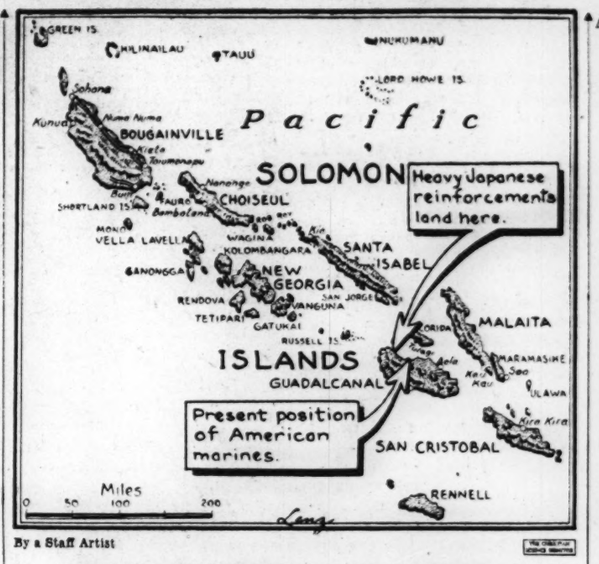
But he wanted to make it clear that the certainty of ultimate victory is not the only consideration. He said he was seeking answers to these questions as well:

How soon are we going to win?

At what cost in human lives and in human values are we going to win?

What kind of a world are we going to have after the war is ended and what will be America's

Continued on Page 10, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

Contested Island in the Solomons

Map shows Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, where both the United States and Japan have just landed fresh troops.

Army Solves Labor Problem: Gives Plant to Another Firm

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The War Department this week turned over the war plant it recently seized in South Boston—the S. A. Woods Machine Company—to an entirely new management without consulting the original company officials. The old management, which had refused to go along with the Government on labor policy, was simply shuffled out.

Nothing like this has occurred elsewhere in the United States during the war. The War Labor Board at Washington said today this was the only case in which a seized company has been turned back to other than the original management.

In this instance, the Army, which had occupied the plant, was not getting anywhere. Obviously, it could not run the plant satisfactorily until the end of the war. It had to make some long-term arrangement.

Accordingly, the Army finally told the ousted management that if nothing happened by a certain date, it would have to do something of a permanent nature.

Management Balked

The date was last week. The War Labor Board, the War Department and Presidenf Roosevelt had insisted that certain labor provisions be accepted by the company. Refusal had led to the seizure. When the final chance was offered the management still balked.

Meanwhile, the Secretary of War had instructed the Attorney General to acquire the property under the Second War Powers Act of March 27, 1942. Suit was completed in the Federal District Court here allowing the Government to take possession until June 30, 1945, but not title.

The War Department then had the right to negotiate with the owners and if agreement could be reached, litigation could be dropped. If not, under the law, the War Department could eventually put up money in court to pay for the property. If the owners disliked the proffer, decision would be given by a jury.

In short, the Army had taken over the property by condemnation of leasehold interest, something it is doing in hundreds of instances of acquiring needed space, etc., here and elsewhere. Financial adjustment was left for the future.

Murray Co. Get Plant

Having entire possession and finding it useless to try to work out a settlement with the Company, the Army then gave the plant to a southern concern, the Murray Company, with home offices at Dallas, Texas.

The Murray Company made its financial arrangements with the Army and gave assurance of signing a labor contract embodying the disputed issues—to wit, a maintenance-of-membership clause and arbitration of labor disputes.

In making this permanent settlement, the Army did not consult with Harry C. Dodge, President of the S. A. Woods Company, or any other of the old officials in any way.

A big unforeseen angle proved to be the taking away from the former management of a shell contract of $5,000,000 or more at Natick, Mass. There had been no labor trouble there yet, because the plant was just getting into production.

By its adroit solution, the Army is relieved of very puzzling labor problems which would have grown out of its own continued operation of an industrial plant.

Germans Slur Soviet Labor Sent to Saar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 15—The Germans are sending Russians and other prisoners of war into Lorraine and the Saar Palatinate in steadily increasing numbers as the strain on German manpower becomes more acute.

The prisoners are assigned to help the Nazi war effort by working in the fields and in the mines and war production industries that cover most of these areas.

The Saar and the industrial regions of Lorraine have been among the German-held sections most frequently bombed by RAF and American planes and the fact that more Russian prisoners are being sent there would seem to indicate that the Nazis are still dependent to a large extent on the war production capacity of western Europe.

Plight of Prisoners

Some idea of the desperate German need for labor and of the sorry plight of the war prisoners can be gathered from the following instructions to the people of Lorraine and the Saar from the Commander of the Nazi Security Police:

German workers! In order to increase German production and get some useful advantage from the populations of occupied territories whom we in part feed, it has been found necessary to introduce workers from Soviet territories—excluding the former Baltic countries, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia—into the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Alsace-Lorraine—Perennial Bone of Contention: Editorial Page.

Russians Ask Trial 'Now' Of War Criminals

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Russian Government, contributing Premier Stalin's view on punishment of Axis war leaders, proposed today that a special tribunal undertake at once to punish "any one of the leaders of Fascist Germany who, in the course of the War, has fallen into the hands of states fighting against Hitlerite Germany."

While Rudolf Hess was not mentioned specifically in this passage of the Russian announcement, he seemed to be the most important if not the only captive Axis adherent falling in the category of prisoners against whom immediate action was sought by Russia.

Herr Hess, former Deputy Führer, has been a British prisoner since May 10, 1941, when he parachuted to earth in Scotland, bearing what both Mr. Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill later said was an overture to Britain to make peace with Germany and join the Reich in war on Russia. The German attack on Russia started June 22, 1941.

[Herr Hess has long been known as a bitter opponent of Communism.

The Russian proposal startled London. A British Foreign Office commentator said that "Hess, of course, is regarded as one" of the Nazi leaders who might be affected by the British Government's own earlier declaration proposing a tribunal to indict war criminals.

He emphasized, however, that "Hess became our prisoner on May 10, 1941," and, "of course, while there were plenty of crimes" to be charged against the Nazi leaders prior to that date, the atrocities affecting the Russian people and the majority of those against other European peoples occurred later.

The commentator also emphasized that the Russian announcement had not been addressed to London and was known here only through broadcasts.

Although he said that the Russian statement seemed "to show complete agreement with the objectives" of Allied announcements of intention to punish Axis leaders, the commentator declined to discuss specifically what view Britain might take of the suggestion that high Axis prisoners be tried before the war's end.

He noted, however, a statement in the House of Commons by Richard Law, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who said that the proposed tribunal was "intended to be a fact-finding body," essentially for the purpose of collecting evidence.]

The Russian Government approved the program outlined by President Roosevelt and went further by reciting names.

Played Up in Press

Herr Hess along with Hitler, Reichsmarshal Göring, Propaganda Minister Goebbels, Gestapo Chief Himmler, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi ideological leader and Minister of Civil Administration in the eastern regions occupied by the Germans, were named as organizers of German atrocities.

The Russian note was given a leading place in the Russian press and circulated textually through-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Air and ground forces arrive to reinforce defense of Islands; Stalingrad holds.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States Army ground and air forces have arrived on Guadalcanal to help defend the Solomon Islands base, according to War Secretary Henry L. Stimson.

The Japanese succeeded early yesterday morning in landing heavy reinforcements to the west of the United States Marines' positions on the island.

From the fact that the American reinforcements were announced to be under Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who has been assembling a force on New Caledonia about 1,100 miles east of Northern Australia, it is probable that the troops moved in either from that base, or from the general American headquarters at New Zealand.

Although few details of the Japanese landing are given, it would appear that the invader sent at least two squadrons on this errand. The first of them contacted a detachment of United States cruisers and destroyers that had been detailed to prevent landings at the end of last week and kept it heavily engaged, finally heading off in a northwest direction.

This engagement cost the Japanese two heavy cruisers, four destroyers and some cargo vessels. But they appear to have attained their end by diverting the American task force so that the second landing squadron under strong naval protection made land without interruption.

Moreover, the naval force accompanying the second convoy was able to train its guns upon the American airfield and land installations. So far these had been kept clear of all raids by the vigilance of the American airmen. What damage was done was not stated. However, it is scarcely likely that any planes were caught unawares on the ground at so critical a moment.

After this bombardment, the American base was again bombed, this time by 25 Japanese planes, which were not intercepted. A second aerial bombing, however, found the Americans ready and nine out of 15 Japanese bombers were downed.

The extent of the Japanese preparations to take this United Nations outpost which has severely disrupted their plans in the Pacific for two months shows that they mean to take it at all costs. However, today's announcement by Secretary Stimson, together with recent pronouncements by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Rear Admiral John S. McCain, indicate that the United Nations are equally determined to hold their gains.

Elsewhere in the global war, the Russians are still holding their own, while expected new developments have not yet broken out. The expectation that one of the fields of new activity will be North Africa has been strengthened by reports of the arrival of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel back in Egypt from his visit to Berlin.

Solomons:

Enemy Brings Up New Naval Forces

The United States announced today that the Japanese have brought up heavy naval units in their apparently all-out effort to drive United States Army and Marine forces out of the Solomon Islands despite considerable enemy losses in the last four days.

The enemy's losses in the fight and its preliminary stages; covering a four-day period, were reported by the Navy in a communiqué as being seven ships, including a battleship, damaged and 33 planes shot down, destroyed on the ground or damaged both in actions over the American airfield on Guadalcanal as a result of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Willkie Comes Home

Associated Press

World Flier Lands at Minneapolis

With Wendell L. Willkie, center rear, at the Minneapolis Airport is the crew of the Army plane which took him from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, to Minneapolis, on the last leg of his trip. The crew which flew him to Russia and China appear glad to be back, too. Left to right (rear): Capt. Paul Piehl, Joseph Barnes OWI; Mr. Willkie; Gardner Cowles, Jr., OWI; Maj. Grant Mason. Front row, left to right: Sergeant Victor Minkoff, Sergeant Richard J. Barrett, Capt. Alexis Klots, Maj. Richard Kight, Capt. John Wagner, Sergeant James M. Cooper, and Corp. Charles Reynolds.

Boston Port Protection Move Clearing Harbor of Hulks and Rotting Piers

Grooming Against Sabotage And for Postwar Activity

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Strong measures against the possibilities of sabotage, and destruction of property due to carelessness are being taken today by the United States Coast Guard and co-operating agencies at the port of Boston.

Abandoned hulks that have even a remote possibility of being considered a fire or navigational hazard are being cleaned up, and dilapidated piers repaired or removed on a scale never before witnessed at this port.

Even floating debris in the harbor is being "swept up" to reduce unnecessary damage to small craft and for the first time in memory of the oldest waterfront habitutes a patrol boat has been specifically assigned to that task.

It all comes under the general heading of port protection, recognized by high government officials as a herculean task made vital by the war.

One of the many phases of port protection is in effect a "house cleaning" and is serving to groom Boston harbor for postwar activity by cleaning up the port more completely and rapidly than was possible in peacetime. For years the Boston Port Authority and other groups sought to accomplish this result with considerable success, but the present war-born need is speeding the work.

When port protection became essential, the Coast Guard took over the duty with its traditional lack of fanfare, and now, 10 months after Pearl Harbor, has won the praise and co-operation of port groups, shipping men, and in fact virtually all who have business along the waterfront, for the efficiency and completeness of their work.

"Captains of the Ports"

Captains of the Ports were designated months ago, and an extensive organization set up in each seaport of importance. In Boston, the co-operation and coordination of state, municipal and private groups with the Coast Guard, have brought favorable comment from all sides.

The Boston Waterfront Advisory Committee, organized early in July at request of Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District, and headed by Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority as chairman, is proving of substantial assistance to the Coast Guard, officials declare. The committee consists of Federal, State, city and business interests, as well as terminal operators, towboat company officials, and port organizations.

Commander Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Port of Boston, disclosed today that the co-operation of this committee and other groups was largely responsible for the efficient protective measures taken for Boston.

One result is that abandoned and neglected pier property that has been considered as a fire hazard and as offering opportunity for saboteurs to bring about wide and serious damage is being repaired or removed, and hulks are being cleared away, thus raising the standard of safety at this port considerably, Commander Meals declared today.

Achievements already attained include removal of a series of rafts and catwalks along the Warren Bridge on the Charles River at Charlestown, and two vessels in that area. One more craft, sunken so that it is visible only at low tide, still remains.

Two Houseboats Removed

Along the Charlestown bridge two houseboats have been removed, one of which was a derelict and which was destroyed by a representative of the owner. Another derelict, too, was destroyed. A third one still remains but has been pronounced neither a fire nor navigational hazard so no further action is planned on that hulk.

In the reserved channel, South Boston, several hulks and derelicts have been or are being destroyed. Two craft drifting in Chelsea Creek have been removed.

About 30 old piers were found three months ago when a survey was made of Boston's waterfront, and they were classified as fire or navigational hazards, it was disclosed by officials. Efforts to improve or remove the properties are meeting with success. Two waterfront facilities along the East Boston shore are now being partly removed and the remaining portions improved.

Meantime, debris in the harbor which increased substantially with the port expansion and construction program continues to cause serious damage to small boats and an estimated cost to Coast Guard patrol boats alone averaging $35,000 or thereabouts a year, according to Coast Guard officials.

The Captain of the Port's Office has met this hazard by assigning a patrol boat rigged especially for this type of work, to the task of keeping the harbor clear of debris. Large timbers and logs are towed to a pier and then hauled out and dried for firewood. Smaller pieces are scooped up by those on the patrol boat. Boston is said to be one of the few ports in the country where such action is being taken. The patrol boat is manned by Negro members of the Coast Guard who are credited by officials with performing exceptionally efficient work.

Boston Cleans Up Its Waterfront

Types of Boston waterfront property being improved or removed through efforts of the United States Coast Guard and co-operating groups in an effort to reduce fire hazard and opportunity for saboteurs. Top: Lieut. A. R. Cutler, in uniform, pointing out a dilapidated pier structure to a group including George A. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, right. Center. Dilapidated pier to be removed. Bottom: Work Projects Administration workers removing part of pier structure.

Jane Withers Greets Youths As They Enlist

War Activities in New England

Teen Agers Given Send-off—Jane Withers, popular juvenile screen artist, in Boston for a personal-appearance engagement, gave 19 Greater Boston young men of 18 and 19 years of age a royal send-off as they enlisted this morning at the Army Recruiting Office, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue. Personally greeting each of the boys, Miss Withers appeared under the sponsorship of the American Women's Volunteer Service.

Of the 19 youths, 10 chose the Air Corps from among the 16 branches of the Army open for enlistment by boys of 18 and 19 years of age. Two elected to join the Military Police; two enlisted in the Signal Corps; two chose the Coastal Artillery; one the Parachute Troops; one the Armored Forces (tanks); and one the Engineers.

New England's First "M" Award—The Wickwire Spencer Steel plant in Palmer, Mass., was awarded the Maritime Commission's "M" pennant for outstanding production achievement in building and assembling rigging for Liberty ships—the first of its kind in New England.

Commending the wire mill employees, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said: "Real ingenuity that has marked the progress of the Commonwealth has given Palmer the honor of having the first place in New England recognized by the Maritime Commission."

A pennant and emblems were presented by Thomas Woodward of the Maritime Commission, and were accepted for the workers by Henning W. Forsman, an employee of the plant for 42 years, and on behalf of the management by Carl Collins, Executive Vice-President of the Company.

"E" Award to Connecticut Firm—On Nov. 2, the Auto-Ordnance Corporation of Bridgeport, Conn., will be the recipient of the coveted Army and Navy "E" award for excellence in production. The award will constitute an outstanding indication of America's manufacturing ability and mass-production skill.

According to Russell Maguire, President, this Corporation at the start of the European war in 1939 had no plant, no machinery, and an organization of only six people, three of whom were women. The Corporation had been in the process of liquidation for many years and had not manufactured any new guns since 1922, a period of 18 years.

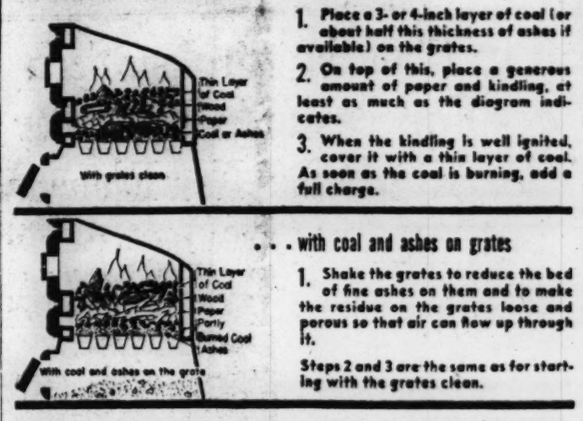
Rifle Practice at Edwards—Practice and record firing with Garand rifles will occupy most of the training time of enlisted personnel of the 385th Engineer Battalion this week, according to First Lieut. Donald C. Curry of Madison, Wis., Battalion Plans and Training Officer.

Winning company in the record firing, to be held the last two days of the week, will be honored with a plaque designating it as battalion champion, and will also be the guest at a party to be held later, Lieutenant Curry said.

Art Classes at Edwards—Classes in art for any soldier at Camp Edwards, with the prime object the drawing of war posters, will start tonight in the Service Club under the supervision of the Camp Special Service Department.

Exhibitions of work done by students will be shown each month and a representative from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is scheduled to view the pictures to pick the best for a showing in the Boston Museum.

When the class is far enough advanced, girls in various costumes will be brought in to pose for the soldier artists. Other soldiers in full equipment and troops in action also will be drawn.


STARTING THE FIRE . . . with grates clean
1. Place a 3- or 4-inch layer of coal (or about half this thickness of ashes if available) on the grates.
2. On top of this, place a generous amount of paper and kindling, at least as much as the diagram indicates.
3. When the kindling is well ignited, cover it with a thin layer of coal. As soon as the coal is burning, add a full charge.
Thin Layer of Coal
Wood
Paper
Coal or Ashes
With grates clean
. . . with coal and ashes on grates
1. Shake the grates to reduce the bed of fine ashes on them and to make the residue on the grates loose and porous so that air can flow up through it.
Steps 2 and 3 are the same as for starting with the grates clean.
Thin Layer of Coal
Wood
Paper
Partly Burned Coal
Ashes
With coal and ashes on the grate

OPA Advises on How to Get Best Results in Coal Heating

The following is the last of a series of three articles reproducing information shortly to be issued by the Office of Price Administration on the economical use of coal as a house-heating fuel.

Selection of the proper size anthracite is an important consideration. The four commonly used domestic sizes of anthracite are:

Egg size, the largest size, may be used in fire pots having a diameter or width of 24 inches or more, and a depth of at least 16 inches.

Stove size, is suitable for domestic heating plants where the pot is between 16 inches and 24 inches wide and at least 12 inches deep.

Chestnut size may be used in fire pots from 10 inches to 16 inches deep and up to 20 inches in diameter. Chestnut is also excellent for kitchen ranges and service water heaters.

Pea size can be used where the draft is exceptionally good and also may be used to supplement the larger sizes in mild weather and for banking. In such cases the two sizes should be kept separate and fired in layers.

Helpful Hints

Room thermostats and damper motors, to regulate the dampers automatically, save considerable coal by eliminating overheating. They keep the temperature at the desired level and also reduce the work of tending furnace.

Dampen the ashes before removing them from the ashpit. A built-in ashpit spray device may be added to your furnace or boiler, or a short length of hose coupled to a nearby faucet and fitted with a spray nozzle may be used.

Do not stir the fire with a poker or slice bar. This makes clinkers by mixing ashes with burning coal.

For safety, the check damper must be located between the chimney and the turn damper.

If your chimney gives insufficient draft, the chances are you can improve your heating considerably by filling the base of the chimney with sand. This applies mainly to chimneys which have a clean-out door located at the level of the basement floor. Fasten the clean-out door shut, and pour sand through the smoke pipe opening, filling the chimney up to the level of the bottom of the smoke pipe.

Don't abuse your grates. If you permit ashes to pile up in the ashpit against the grates, they will be damaged by the intense heat from the burning coal. Play safe by cleaning out the ashpit before the ashes in it are too deep.

Make your house easy to heat. A hard-to-heat house may require twice as much coal as a house of the same size which has been made easy to heat.

1. Have tight-fitting storm windows and doors applied. Start with the windows in the most important rooms, such as the living room and dining room. A complete set of storm windows and doors may cut coal consumption 20 to 25 per cent.

2. Insulate the top floor ceiling with 4 inches of rock wool or similar insulation. This can be done at relatively small cost in homes where the floor beams are exposed in unused attic. Depending on the house and on how well the top floor is heated, the savings in coal may amount to 10 to 18 per cent.

3. Consider having rock wool or similar insulation installed in all the outside walls, if you can spend a few hundred dollars to make your house easier to heat. A complete insulating job (top floor ceiling and all outside walls insulated), plus storm doors and windows, probably will reduce the heat loss of your home 45 to 50 per cent.

4. Have workmanlike repairs made to eliminate cracks and crevices around the doors and windows. The windows and doors should fit snugly, not be loose and rattle. Properly applied, ordinary felt weatherstripping can do much to eliminate drafts and reduce coal consumption. Cracks on the outside of the house, around the door and window frames, should be sealed by proper calking. Houses which are well built and which are kept tight by proper repairs and maintenance need 10 to 25 per cent less coal than houses which have become run-down and leaky.

5. Keep your heating equipment in good condition. Eliminate defects which make it difficult to heat the house properly in coldest weather. If an important room is hard to heat, find out why and have repairs or improvements made to the heating plant. An additional radiator or warm-air register installed properly in a hard-to-heat room (perhaps moved from a room not as important) may cut your coal consumption appreciably and permit you to enjoy much greater comfort.

Compton Calls For Manpower Clarification

Calling for quick clarification of the Government's policy on manpower lest a "national calamity" result, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared yesterday that inconsistency in Federal planning threatens to cut off the continued supply of technicians trained to produce and operate the United States' huge arsenal of new weapons.

Dr. Compton spoke before members of the Institute's Corporation at their annual meeting at the Institute.

"During the last three months national policy on manpower has become less coherent, and college students particularly have been left without any clear directive as to what their course should be," Dr. Compton said. This is not only unfair to their demonstrated desire to serve their country in the most effective posts, but will most certainly injure the war effort, he stated.

Four Programs

As alternatives to the present confused planning, especially regrading technical students, he suggested four programs:

1. Induct them all into the military services immediately upon their reaching the age for military service. This "violent course" should only be dictated if it were practically certain that the war would be won before these men would otherwise have become trained and available for technical service.

2. Induct all able-bodied students into the armed services and assign qualified ones back to college for a scientific training with expenses paid.

3. Establish a civilian reserve into which young men qualified for scientific training could be inducted for the purpose of training them for work in essential industries or in the military services. Upon completion of their training they could be assigned either to industry or military service in accordance with their capacities and the needs of the situation.

4. Continue the present reserve plans and draft policies but coordinate them, provide for deferment only in fields of training where critical manpower shortages exist, clearly establish the student's responsibility and duty and indicate the type and duration of the program which the colleges should provide for him.

Research

The major contribution of the Institute lies in research, Dr. Compton pointed out. The number of personnel engaged in research has quadrupled since last year at this date. In the field of training technicians, enrollment has increased 50 per cent above normal because of the establishment of special war training courses, and a total of 435,000 square feet or ten acres of floor space has been added to the plant for war services for the duration.

The basic principle in effect at the Institute is that "no student in this emergency has an inherent right to continue in college," Dr. Compton said. "On the contrary, he, and everyone else, has a duty to perform for his country and his opportunity for continuing a college career is dependent upon evidence that the effectiveness of his service to the country will be increased by college study."

Boston Italians Lose Stigma But May Not Go Fishing Yet

Hope of many Italian fishermen at Boston and other New England seaports of being permitted to resume fishing activities next Monday, faded today, despite the fact that on that day the classification of "enemy aliens" will be lifted from Italians who have lived in this country for many years.

Lifting of the stigma "enemy aliens" from Italians, many of whom have sons in the armed services of the United States, but have failed to become citizens because of inability to pass the literacy test, was ordered recently by United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, to be effective next Monday.

But the return of privileges enjoyed by Italians in this country prior to the entry of the United States into the war, especially the resumption of fishing as an occupation, has not yet been made clear.

Italians, therefore, will still be barred from fishing in coastal waters of this country, according to Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney at Boston. He declared that the change in classification whereby the aliens are no longer to be considered "enemy aliens" does not nullify the order of the Secretary of the Navy of March 20 concerning the fishing privileges. Steps are being taken, however, by the Navy Department and the Department of Justice, toward a solution of that problem, Mr. Brandon said.

Council of Churches Approves Measure For Birth Control

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—A resolution expressing "hearty approval" of a birth-control referendum in the forthcoming election has been adopted by the Massachusetts Council of Churches, representing 13 Protestant denominations.

The resolution termed the referendum as "in the interests of family health and welfare."

In other resolutions, the Council yesterday opposed pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog races and favored further restrictions on the sale of liquor.

Fliers to Drill At Fenway Park

The first public appearance of Naval Aviation Cadets as a unit will take place on Saturday when 60 student fliers, all of them "graduates" of the Navy's Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, will conduct an exhibition and drill between the halves of the Boston College-Chapel Hill football game at Fenway Park.

Demonstrating to the players from their "alma mater" how they have progressed at the Naval Reserve Base at Squantum, the Cadets will march onto the field behind a Navy band.

New Economy Is Predicted Built Around the Airplane

Continued from Page 1

exposed. Air power can become the decisive factor.

Air defense, he charged, has lagged far behind air attack. "The very dynamics of the airplane give superiority to the offensive. Now a second front can be established only if complete air superiority is maintained over the Channel. This is an example of the revolutionary aspects of the airplane in war."

The airplane, which has been as revolutionary in transport as in war tactics, may open up many domestic sources of strategic materials Mr. Wilson predicted because material shortages preclude construction of surface rights of way.

"The airplane, however, is not a cure-all," he said. "Transportation of aviation gasoline is an important factor. The airplane is a poor substitute for the tanker."

Mr. Wilson attacked current profit and wage controls and proposed instead a nation-wide job classification on the basis of equal pay for equal work. He then proposed the reward, by extra compensation, of individual or group initiative and enterprise as an alternative to these controls.

Sees Paradox

He prefaced his plan with an observation of the "extraordinary paradox" of the United States whose entire history is the record of miraculous performance of initiative and enterprise under the incentive of profit, yet which now has three types of legislative profit control; by taxation, by price control, and by re-negotiation.

"Profit control also reaches out to labor, when price control is employed to freeze wages," Mr. Wilson said. "Freezing wages! Freezing one of the means of rewarding initiative and enterprise! Short circuiting the spark plug of the American system!

"The young airplane industry is a shining example of the American type of leadership," Mr. Wilson claimed. ' 'Its leaders recognized their responsibility for defense of the homeland and discharged it," he said.

"Against active pacifist opposition at home and an embargo against arms shipments abroad, they pioneered an aircraft industry adapted to war expansion," he added. "They gave their 'know how' freely to the automobile industry, and taught others their philosophy of flexibility in production. They have co-operated in emergency as effectively as they were wont to compete in normal times."

Mr. Wilson's talk is scheduled to be radiocast, by recording, over Station WEEI at 11:15 p. m., and also by Station WHDH, time not announced.

Potato Growers Confer With OPA On Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Officials of the Office of Price Administration declined to comment and pledged delegates from several potato growing States to secrecy concerning a conference yesterday on protests of potato growers and dealers that price ceilings set by the OPA were inequitable.

Daniel Gerbert of the fruit and vegetable division of OPA told the potato dealers the meeting was to receive their suggestions and ideas relative to the setting of what, in their opinion, would be an adequate price.

Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith of Maine told reporters he would make no statement concerning the meeting, attended by about 100 delegates representing States from Maine to California, because of the pledge of secrecy imposed by OPA officials.

Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho, however, said he had urged the government officials to set a price ceiling on potatoes and onions which would give the dealer and the grower a fair return.

Cut Butterfats; Stop Cream Sales?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A government food authority said today it may become necessary to reduce the butterfat content of fluid milk and ice cream and prohibit the sale of whipping cream in order to make the milk supply meet civilian and war needs.

This official, who preferred not to be quoted by name, said such action would divert butterfat into butter and release a larger portion of the total milk supply for conversion into other dairy products, particularly cheese and dried milk. Immense quantities of cheese and dried milk are needed for the United Nations and United States troops abroad.

Dairy production is one of the most difficult problems facing the Government, the official said. Milk output is lagging considerably behind goals set up under the Agriculture Department's war food program.

Shortages of trained labor, trucks and tires were said to be principal factors contributing to underproduction.

Boston Boy in Pacific Battle Hailed by Tobin on Return

Private Allan J. Reddy of the U. S. Marine Corps came back to his home town of Boston today after 13 months of action in the far Pacific to receive the personal greeting of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Hailed by the Mayor as a hero and the first real "local boy" who saw active service to return to the Hub, Private Reddy is home for the rest of the month on furlough.

The young, stocky Marine was a gunner on the Carrier Yorktown and followed his ship through raids on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands and saw action in the battles of Coral Sea and Midway. The Yorktown was lost in the latter battle.

Home today, he said what he wanted most was "plenty of eats and sleep" but on being questioned he admitted he also wanted to see a certain young woman by the name of Louise Moore who lives near him in West Roxbury. His mother and father are deceased.

The Yorktown was "a grand ship," Private Reddy said, "always looking for trouble." Even the Marines gained a deep sentimental attachment for her, he declared—"fully as much so as the sailors did. And that's unusual for us tough Marines, you know."

"When you know the Japs are coming, and the order has gone out to 'clean up the powder magazines,' you get all tightened up," he said, describing how it felt to be under the enemy machine guns and high explosive bombs. "But when the planes come over, and the action begins, you forget yourself, and when it's all over and you look around at the wreckage you wonder how you ever came through."

Private Reddy declared that not a single Marine on the Yorktown was injured during all the action that the carrier saw.

Big Cut in Maine Vacation Business

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Maine Development Commission reports that Maine's recreational business was "off approximately 50 per cent" from the all-time high of $108,000,000 attained last year.

Everett F. Greaton, the Commission's executive secretary, said that a survey of summer business showed the season had been "surprisingly good" in view of the "almost insurmountable" obstacles placed in the way of travel by wartime restrictions.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the church edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, Lynn, at 8 p. m.

Friday

A talk on mural paintings will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in the Veterans Building, Walden Street, Concord, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Intermittent light rain in the western portion. Slightly cooler in extreme east portion tonight.

Connecticut: Intermittent light rain. Little change in temperature tonight.

Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:58; height 10.7 feet.
Friday, 4:37; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 4:34 p. m.

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Draft Is Soon to Reach Childless Married Men

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—One million, one hundred thousand more men will have to be drafted by Jan. 1, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, testified today in support of legislation to draft 18- and 19-year-olds.

Most of these 1,100,000, he told the House Military Committee, will come from the group of men having secondary dependents, such as parents, and those having a wife only. The rest would be men with no dependents.

Meanwhile the Senate Military Committee heard Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York and Norman Thomas testify concerning the proposed law.

General Hershey estimated that dropping the minimum draft age from 20 to 18 would make available 1,500,000 "of what is the best of our manpower."

He explained to the Committee that after Jan. 1 Selective Service must look for its manpower needs to the teen-age group, to men employed in agriculture and essential industry, and to the group having dependents.

Explaining the rapid increase in the induction rate, General Hershey said that during the first six months of this year inductions were at the rate of about 200,000 monthly, increased to more than 300,000 monthly during the third quarter, would be 400,000 this month, and approximately 450,000 in November and in December.

The rapid pace of hearings, by both the House and Senate Military Committees, indicated they might be finished tonight. Continuance of such a gait could mean that high school students might be in the Army by Christmas.

Even if the draft age is lowered quickly, General Hershey explained, this hardly would affect the draft of married men before December, since November quotas already have been made and are being filled by local boards.

Beginning with the December quotas, he said, "the great majority" of inductees in the following three or four months would be those in the teen ages, but thereafter selective service again would face the necessity of calling men with secondary dependents and wives only.

General Hershey said lowering the draft age would be more beneficial to agriculture than to industry, because more of the 18-19 class are engaged in industry and would be drafted in the place of older men now going from farms.

Asserting that so far as selective service was concerned a man married after last Dec. 8, when Pearl Harbor was attacked, isn't married, General Hershey told the Committee:

"This country and you will demand in the not distant future that something besides dependency or alleged dependency be the measure" for deferment.

"We're coming to the point where we are going to have to take men from places where they don't need them, and leave them in places where they do need them."

Mayor La Guardia suggested to the Senate committee that 200,000 or 300,000 women be enlisted to wash and mend soldiers' clothes, perform the Army's paper work and take over kitchen police—"the most irksome detail a soldier has to go through."

Mayor La Guardia also urged these other steps:

Opening local draft board records to the public.

Retaining students in colleges for officers' pre-training after their induction.

Better classification of soldiers to insure their assignment to the jobs they can perform best.

Concentration on correcting remedial physical defects in men deferred from the draft.

"I have no criticism of the Waacs," Mayor La Guardia said. "I do think perhaps there has been a little too much publicity about what they wear.

"But I think we can enlist 200,000 or 300,000 women to take care of the kitchens, take over the laundry rooms and mending rooms, and do the Army's paper work.

"There is where the women's auxiliary would be valuable, and they are available."

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the Senate Committee the Army's policy would be opposed to draft deferment for college students, and Brig. Gen. M. G. White of the Army's General Staff, told of a developing plan of the Army to send its brightest young men to college.

General White said leading educators had been consulted, and that it was hoped to have a concrete plan within six weeks whereby the Army would select from the ranks the men to be trained, plan their courses, accelerate them as much as possible, and provide a steady flow into the Army of specially educated men, with a margin for the essential industries.

Instead of deferring draftees, General White said, the Army would release those with the most aptitude to go to existing colleges as part of a definite program, contemplated to run to 1947 or 1948.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, said he hoped that under such a plan the men would not be sent to co-educational colleges.

Mr. Patterson appeared primarily to recommend suspension of an existing law that calls for the discharge from the Army of enlisted men under 21 on application of their parents, where the parents' consent to the enlistment was lacking.

He said such a law was inconsistent "when you can take men under 21 without the parents' consent.

Advocates of the lower age limit heard in the opening sessions yesterday included Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet.

Admiral King urged the lower draft age in these words:

"Do it now—do it all at once, and not in bites, saying, 'We'll take those 19 now and those 18 later on.'"

Although the Navy now is getting its men by voluntary enlistments, he said, it would have the same problems as the Army if and when it had to turn to the Selective Service System for its recruits.

Symphony in Music and Khaki at Fort Dix

Wide World

Top Hats and Ermine Wraps Put on Shelf for Occasion

When Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra made their season's debut at the New Jersey training center there was a lack of formality but no diminution in enthusiasm for the playing. It was the first appearance of a major symphony orchestra at an Army camp under the new concert division of the United Service Organizations.

The upper picture gives a general view of the interior of the Field House with 1,800 doughboys in attendance. Lois Putlitz (lower left), second violinist of the orchestra, finds plenty of admirers among the soldiers. Edna Phillips (lower right) gives a few pointers on the harp to a private from Pittsburgh with pals looking on.

Plenty of Tires for Sale— But You Will Be the Seller

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The largest tire sale in the nation's history was under way today with only one buyer—Uncle Sam.

The sellers, motorists everywhere with more than five tires, were numbered in the thousands as the Government called for every "excess" tire in an effort to keep America rolling.

Uncle Sam was ready to spend $15,000,000, the amount advanced by the Defense Supplies Corporation, which designated 160 warehouses throughout the country as delivery points.

All a prospective seller has to do, the Office of Price Administration explained last night, is to ask the nearest office of the Railway Express Agency to send a truck to pick up his tires. The owner will receive a check, or War Stamps, totalling from $1.50 to $11.25, depending upon the size and condition of the tire.

The purchasing plan is connected with nation-wide gasoline rationing regulations which limit each private car to five tires. Rationing coupons, the OPA has ruled, will be issued to private cars only after the owners submit serial numbers of their tires and certify they have no more than five for each automobile. The maximum penalty for false certification is a $10,000 fine and a 10-year prison term.

In the East's 17 gasoline-rationed states, certification will be required for continuous use of coupons. In the rest of the nation where rationing will be effective Nov. 22, registration for coupon books will begin Nov. 9.

Value of the relinquished tires, which will be rationed to motorists on the basis of need, will be determined at the warehouses. Tires in good condition will be distributed to dealers and those damaged or worn smooth will be repaired or recapped before being resold.

OPA ceiling prices for used tires govern the amounts to be paid. The $1.50 minimum price is for a "fourth category" tire, one usable only as a basic carcass for retreading or recapping. The $11.25 maximum will be paid for a 7.00-16 "first category" tire.

Tires worn smooth but usable as basic carcasses for retreading or recapping are in the fourth category. Roughly, the amount of wear will determine the category in which other tires fall.

Ceiling prices for 6.00-16 tires, the most commonly used on passenger cars, follow:

First category—$8.10; second category $6.65; third category $4.45.

Maximum ceiling price for passenger car tubes is $1.50 for all sizes. Gasoline rationing regulations do not put a limit on the number a motorist may possess.

Jeffers Predicts Some Tire Rubber For Average American During War

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rubber Administrator William J. Jeffers came here today for a close-up of Akron's growing synthetic rubber industry and predicted some tire rubber would be available for "Average Americans" during the war.

"If people respond to our requests to go easy on their tires, there will be some rubber left over after military needs and essential workers are supplied," Mr. Jeffers told an interviewer.

The administrator emphasized this supply for nonessential needs depended entirely on wholehearted nation-wide conservation, including the 35-mile speed limit and driving limits which gasoline rationing will impose.

Asked whether the average American, not in essential work, could expect any new tires before the war is over, Mr. Jeffers replied:

"You tell me when the war will be over. But I think we can say there'll be some rubber left over, all right, for the average American like you and me. He's the guy I'm concerned about. My concern is to keep the nation on rubber, not off it."

What must the people do to get tires now denied by rationing boards? he was asked. Mr. Jeffers said:

"First, they must respond to our requests to go easy—join our tire conservation program for the duration. Of course, a lot of details must be worked out."

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Bill Provides For 14,611 New Naval Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A bill that would boost the fiscal year's outlay for the Navy to $30,827,000,000 in cash and contractual authority went before the Senate today with the unanimous approval of its Appropriations Committee.

The measure, carrying $2,862,000,000 for the construction of 14,611 additional Navy planes, was expected to win speedy approval. Included in it was an authorization for the Navy to begin letting contracts on 500,000 tons of new aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels and 200,000 tons of auxiliary vessels at an over-all cost of $9,500,000,000.

The measure would make $460,954,000 available for pay increases and to finance allowances to the dependents of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel.

In approving the bill, the Senate Committee restored to $600,000,000, the level requested by the Budget Bureau, an appropriation for defense housing. The House had cut this amount to $500,000,000.

It also acted to make available $1,000,000 to the War Manpower Commission for a survey of farm labor conditions, $1,200,000 for Treasury expenses in absentee voting of military personnel, and cleared the way for an increase in funds for the Office of Price Administration.

It proposed also that authority be given for the construction of new helium plants costing $11,000,000 to step up the production of gas for new non-rigid airships to be built under the bill.

Shostakovitch As Unity Symbol

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra cabled its greetings and praise of the "great people" of Russia today to Composer Dmitri Shostakovitch, whose Seventh Symphony, "The Siege of Leningrad," it played for the first time last night at Carnegie Hall.

"It is eminently fitting," the message said, "that this musical bond shall stand as a symbol of unity of all the forces of culture and progress linked together in our common struggle against degeneracy and barbarism of fascism."

Compulsory Health Insurance Brought Into Fall Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—The issue of compulsory health and hospital insurance has been brought into the Congressional elections for the first time this fall.

More than 2,500 physicians have volunteered to interview candidates, explain the opposition of the organized medical profession, and if possible obtain pledges to vote against introduction of these measures in the United States.

The campaign against the compulsory systems of health insurance and hospitalization payments is backed by the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service.

The committee, which has its headquarters here, seeks the election of a Congress opposed to compulsory hospital and health insurance and similar programs, and favorable to the medical profession's appeal for a legislation to exempt it from the antitrust laws.

Not only physicians, but dentists, lawyers and other professional people have been enlisted in the task of interviewing candidates. The doctors declare that all other professional organizations are threatened if the antitrust laws are held applicable to any one profession.

Committees have so far been set up in 396 of the nation's 425 Congressional districts although the election is still some weeks away, it is reported by John M. Pratt, Executive Administrator of the National Physicians Committee.

The task set before the doctors and others who enlist has been to interview about 1,000 Congressional candidates before election day. Already a good number of commitments have been obtained, Mr. Pratt said.

The National Physicians Committee was formed a few years ago after the American Medical Association was indicted in Federal Court for alleged "criminal conspiracy to restrain trade," and therefore found itself incapable of working in the interest of the profession as it had in the past. This case was taken up by the United States Supreme Court this week. Appeal to the Supreme Court for review was made after a verdict of guilty in a Federal District Court which tried both the A. M. A. and the District of Columbia Medical Society, and held that both were engaged in "trade and commerce" and therefore subject to antitrust laws.

If they are not to be subjected to them, new legislation must be sought, the District Court decision indicated, and that is what the medical profession now hopes to obtain.

Printed questions which candidates for Congress are being asked to answer are these:

1. Do you favor exempting the professions from the provisions of the antitrust laws?

2. Do you favor the enactment of legislation which will provide for physicians as a professional group a definite status and the obligation to maintain standards designed to protect the public in matters pertaining to health?

3. Experience in other countries indicates that the operation of government sickness or health insurance results in a lower quality of medical service for the indigent and the low income group than is available for the general population. Do you favor pay-roll tax deductions — Federal Compulsory Insurance—to provide for hospital and/or medical care costs in the United States?

4. Do you favor intrusting to the medical profession the responsibility for preserving, extending and further improving our system of medical service in the United States?

5. Do you favor any restrictions or limitations on the choice of physician by any individual seeking the services of a doctor?

The American Medical Association has long been opposed to compulsory health insurance. However the Association, due to the fact that it is under indictment at the present time for alleged violation of the antitrust laws, is not now in a position to carry on a campaign of this kind on its own.

The Physicians Committee includes in its membership professional men in good standing in the American Medical Association and has the approval of that professional organization. It is also supported by various State medical societies.

The National Physicians Committee has been putting its appeal for legislation to exempt the professions from the antitrust laws before its opposition to compulsory hospitalization and health insurance, because it regarded the former as the more urgent.

In undertaking their Congressional campaign, the Committee's leaders believed that the danger of adoption of a plan of socialized medicine was less imminent in wartime, when people generally were inclined to postpone social experimentation in favor of measures contributing directly to victory.

As for the desired legislation to free the American Medical Association from the charge of activity in restraint of trade, the Physicians Committee thinks this is urgently needed. The medical men believe that the verdicts of the lower courts, which hold that "the practice of medicine is trade and commerce," threaten their professional progress.

Compulsory Plan Is Opposed By Hospital Leader

ST. LOUIS Mo., Oct. 14 (AP)—James A. Hamilton, President-Elect of the American Hospital Association, said yesterday that he would be opposed to any governmental plan of compulsory hospital insurance until every attempt had been made to protect the public through voluntary insurance plans.

He told a dinner of the "Blue Cross" hospital service plan that he would be particularly opposed to any Government plan "that would use a cash indemnity" as a basis of payment to beneficiaries, rather than the hospital service direct.

[Several months ago, President Roosevelt in his budget message suggested the expansion of the Social Security Act to include hospitalization benefits. Since that time, representatives of hospitals have conferred with the Social Security Board on various proposals for hospitalization, including one that would call for a direct cash payment to beneficiaries, and others that would provide hospital service direct.]

Mr. Hamilton declared without amplifying his statement that a cash indemnity play would tend to "lower the quality of service."

Dealers Cry Politics In Milk Subsidy

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Milk dealers, distributors and organization heads have made it clear they don't like the Government plan of subsidizing part of the industry to preserve ceiling milk prices.

They expressed their sentiments yesterday with such terms as "distressing" and "hocus pocus" and with the cry of "politics."

Through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Government will buy the New York City October fluid milk supply from wholesale distributors at $3.30 a hundredweight and sell it back to distributors at $3.10—thus losing about $15,000 a day.

The plan was adopted to enable the distributors to purchase from the producer at a higher price and at the same time, through Government aid, to maintain the price ceiling set by OPA.

Charles J. Blanford, Administrator of the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, said that if the New York experiment proved successful it might be extended to other localties—and other items—where extra production was required to meet war needs.

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2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR

7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK

TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

NOV. 1

IT'S CHRISTMAS IN NOVEMBER FOR THE BOYS IN SERVICE

Are you playing Santa to a boy overseas?

Uncle Sam suggests that all cards and gifts be mailed early in November. That means you'd better head for Shreve's NOW.

We have a truly inspired collection of Christmas cards for boys in the service — patriotic cards, traditional cards, religious cards — just about anything you choose.

And it goes without saying, you'll also find a galaxy of gifts at Shreve's to give that boy who is giving so much for his country.

P. S.: It's a smart idea to order cards early for your other friends, too. With the war going on, it's not going to be easy to fill orders promptly.

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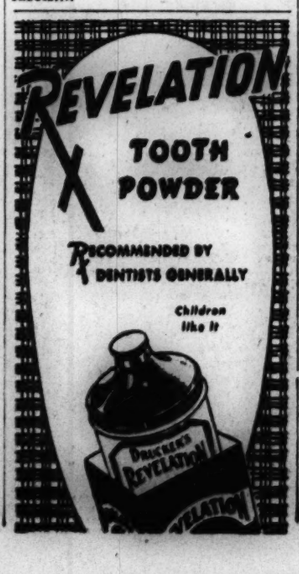
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1860

OPEN MONDAY FROM 1 P.M. TO 9.00 P.M.

(not open Monday morning)

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON



Rich in Vitamins, Nourishing—Economical

MADONNA Tomato Paste

The answer to corn muffin baking results that are never twice alike is the precision-mixed

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

The Cranberry Corporal says:

Cranberry Time Again!

AND HERE'S A WARTIME CRANBERRY SAUCE

Sugar-Saving Cranberry Sauce

4 cups EATMOR CRANBERRIES
1 cup corn syrup* (dark or white)
1 cup sugar
1¾ cups water

Boil corn syrup, sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil, without stirring, until all the skins pop open — about 5 minutes. Remove from heat and allow the sauce to remain in saucepan until cool. Makes 1 quart sauce.

*Or use 1 cup maple syrup or ½ cup honey.

...AND A WARTIME CRANBERRY ORANGE RELISH

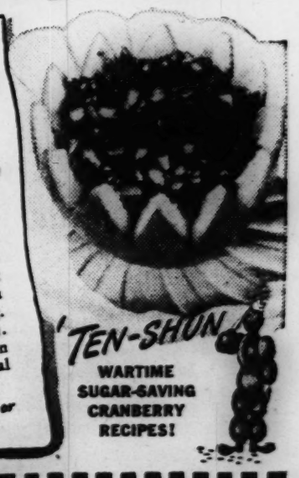
SUGAR-SAVING CRANBERRY-ORANGE RELISH

(No cooking)

4 cups EATMOR CRANBERRIES
2 oranges
1 cup sugar
1 cup corn syrup* (dark or white)

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Add sugar and syrup and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes 1¼ quarts relish. This relish will keep well in the refrigerator for several weeks.

*Or use 1 cup maple syrup or ½ cup honey.



TEN-SHUN WARTIME SUGAR-SAVING CRANBERRY RECIPES!

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I want that free booklet of Sugar-Saving Fresh Cranberry Recipes.

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Lady Archer-Shee Visits Boston—Massachusetts Guardsmen to Hold War Games

Fine Garden Feature Of Pell Estate

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Preparatory to attending the annual meeting of the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30 and 31, Lady Archer-Shee came to Boston today to confer with officers of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association and of the New England Branch of the organization. She will represent Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer, national President, and Mrs. Huber L. Carter, New England President, at the Kansas City sessions.

Lady Archer-Shee who, before she married and went to England to reside, was Miss Frances Pell, returned in 1940 to occupy the historic Pell estate near West Point, N. Y. There she had 16 acres plowed and planted to vegetables this season, growing enough to provide for the needs of her household during the summer, to put up for winter use and to sell.

As a member of the local group of the Orange County Volunteer Defense Committee, she has promoted war gardens in her district, arranged for canning demonstrations in the school, and gathered information of use to local growers on where to get needed parts for the repair of farm machinery, where to get fertilizer and so forth. She listens to the farm report over the radio at 6 o'clock every morning.

She was active in London in 1939, as a representative of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, on the committee making arrangements for the North American women who attended the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World held there that summer. She is now a member of the International Cooperation Committee of the Farm and Garden Association, headed by Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware. The Farm and Garden Association is one of the 21 constituent societies forming the United States group in the A. C. W. W.

She brought to the session today the 1941-42 report of the British group of the Associated Country Women of the World, announcing progress and a closer understanding than ever before growing among women of the different countries who are now in London and are looking toward postwar co-operation. The report illustrated how the organization was, even in wartime, fulfilling its purpose of bringing rural women closer together and serving their interests.

It mentioned with appreciation the assistance of Miss Grace Frysinger, Home Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in obtaining pressure cookers and other devices for the British Women's Institute members to use in their food preservation campaign, and also the detailed information she had supplied to Miss Peggy Cox on the Home Demonstration Movement for use in the West Indies. There was likewise mention of information sent to the Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia and of a report on the work of rural women in Australia and in Ethiopia, indicating the scope of the organization.

By a Staff Photographer

Three Leaders in Big Day of Brookline Woman's Club

Left to right: Mrs. James Arthur Came, Chairman of the Luncheon Committee; Mrs. Albion L. White, President of the Club; Mrs. William D. King, General Chairman of the Big Day Committee. They are standing behind one of the sweets tables on which jellies, jams, nuts, and candies were attractively displayed. The event, held at the Copley-Plaza yesterday, was to raise funds for the Club's philanthropies, including scholarships, aid to war veterans and their families, community service, Red Cross, and other war work.

Rowell in Attack On Sound Trucks

Terming sound trucks as "blatant, raucous, and peace-disturbing," George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Committee, today criticized this method of campaigning in the current political fight.

"Why should sound trucks be permitted to wantonly waste tires, gasoline and manpower, when other cars are not permitted to do so?" he asked.

Visiting Authors to Be Guests Of Women's Republican Club

Authors visiting Boston for the Herald Book Fair next week will be guests of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at a dinner at the clubhouse on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 6 o'clock. The early dinner hour was purposely chosen so that those who attend may go on to the evening session of the Fair.

Mrs. George K. Woodworth, director of the Art and Library Department, is in charge of plans for the dinner. Among the authors who have accepted the club's invitation for the dinner are: Esther Forbes, Mary Frances Doner Payzant, Clara Endicott Sears, Olive Higgins Prouty, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Dorothy Pierce Walker, and Emilie Loring.

Members of the Art and Library Committee who are assisting Mrs. Woodworth with details for the affair include: The Misses Mary and Ella Forbes, Mrs. William R. Cook, Miss Rosamond Coolidge, Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild, Mrs. Edgar M. Holmes, Mrs. Lewis W. Hicks, Miss Beatrice I. Graham, Mrs. Irving J. Walker, Mrs. Marshall B. Fanning, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Watson, and Miss Helen Gilbert. Mrs. Charles P. Howard is President of the Club.

Howard Pierce Davis, news commentator and contributing editor of Newsweek, was guest speaker at a Club luncheon this noon. He delivered the first of three lectures which he is scheduled to give at the Club this season under the sponsorship of the Political Department, of which Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler is Director. Among those seated at the guest table with Mr. Davis were Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Walter Mentzer, Mrs. J. F. Ryan, Mrs. Anna Roberts, and Mrs. George H. Saunders.

Invitation Tea For Argentinita

A large invitation tea for Argentinita, exponent of the Spanish dance and star of "Priorities of 1942," will be given tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock by the Junior Committee of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts at the Society's new headquarters, 205 Commonwealth Avenue.

Miss Isabella Grandin, Chairman of the Junior Committee, will welcome Argentinita and her associates, Frederico Rey, Pablo Miguel, Pila Lopez, and Carlos Montoya. Assisting Miss Grandin in receiving the 500 expected guests will be: Mrs. Ralph Bradley, Mrs. J. C. Purves, Miss Katharine Lyford, Miss Isadora Falcoa, Miss Shirley Fuller, Miss Katharine Warner, Mrs. Parkman D. Howe, Jr., Mrs. J. N. Rodriquez-Feo, Mr. Virgilio Barco, and Mr. Jose A. Ecninas del Pando.

Harvard Women's Club Plans Party

On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 22, the Harvard Woman's Club will hold its annual party to raise money for its philanthropies. It will be in the Empire Room of the Hotel Vendome, where dessert will be served at 1:30 p. m., followed by bridge and other games at 2 o'clock.

An additional feature of the afternoon will be a food, candy, and treasure sale, arranged by Mrs. Ralph C. Curtis, Mrs. Philip J. Finnegan, and Mrs. Hermon W. Stevens. Mrs. James J. Hepburn, President of the Club and general chairman of the event, will be assisted by Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon. The committee includes: Mrs. Alfred C. Blaikie, Mrs. Leon C. Davis, Mrs. Robert P. Osborn, Mrs. Somers Fraser, Mrs. Sidney T. H. Northcott, Mrs. Edwin M. Scribner, and Mrs. Raymond Merrill.

Woburn Club's Sixtieth Season

The Woburn Woman's Club will begin its sixtieth season on Friday. The program will be an armchair tour of Peru conducted by Margaret Lang who has traveled extensively in South America and studied at the University of San Marco in Lima. Her subject will be, "Peru, the Present Through the Past."

The meeting will convene at 2:30 p. m. in the First Congregational Church with Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, President, presiding. There will be an exhibition of Peruvian art to accompany the lecture.

The reception committee members for this year are: Mrs. Harold E. Brown, chairman; Mrs. William A. Frizzell, Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, Mrs. Thurston E. Milner, Mrs. George J. Odom, Mrs. James J. Sewall, and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Upton.

Today on Short Waves

London—3:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—3:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—Khaki Scrapbook. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—5:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—6:00 p. m.—"Intermesso." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—5:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 15.31 meg., 19.1 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 8.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Maneuvers Planned To Be Realistic

More than 7,500 Massachusetts State Guardsmen will participate with Federal troops in an all-day maneuver Sunday expected to be the most realistic held in New England since the United States entered the war, the First Service Command announced today.

Federal soldiers representing enemy paratroops and designated as the Blacks will strike at vital installations in widely separated areas of the State. The Army has designated three main areas where action will occur, the Southeastern, Middle Eastern, and Western.

These maneuvers will probably be the freest yet held in the Bay State, according to Col. Philip Hayes, Chief of Staff of the First Service Command, who will head the umpire-control section at headquarters in Boston. Colonel Hayes explained that only one "canned" situation would be used—the one starting the problem. After that, officers in command of the State Guard (Blue) forces and the Blacks will determine each move as the battle progresses.

Today 182 officers from all over New England who will act as umpires in the maneuvers met at Service Command Headquarters for final instructions. One of these men will be assigned to each unit engaged in the games for the dual purpose of judging the conduct of the troops and to direct the action only when the decision of the commanding officer might take his troops ou tof play.

Since the important thing, according to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, is instruction of troops, umpires will seek to prevent troops from becoming inactivated early in the games. Soldiers declared casualties or captive will be permitted to continue with their units for the purpose of observation but will not be permitted to engage further in the fighting.

Civilians in the maneuver areas may be interrogated for information regarding the enemy by soldiers of either forces providing the presence of the civilians in the vicinity would be possible under actual battle conditions. In other words, only methods which would be at hand in real warfare may be resorted to.

Civilian defense groups and the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be kept informed of developments and will make decisions as to the proper action for their units to take under such conditions but no members will actually take the field.

By a Staff Photographer

Testing a New Life Raft in Fort Point Channel

Left to right: Capt. John C. Hooker, United States Merchant Marine Inspector; Philip S. Wood, General Manager Colvin, Slocum Boats, Inc.; Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Inspector, United States Merchant Marine.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 350 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1240kc.
Springfield — Week October 19, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, Nov. 30, 7:15 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 16
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Harbor Test For Life Raft Of New Type

A new type of life raft already approved by the United States Merchant Marine service and intended for the new Liberty ships and other vessels in the merchant marine was given a test launching today in the 4th Point Channel adjacent to the Northern Avenue Bridge for the benefit of Capt. Charles M. Lyons, supervising inspector for the local district.

The raft was painted a bright orange for visibility at sea and is said to be structurally stronger than anything before developed for life rafts. It is known as the "18-persons life raft."

Supported by two long knuckle tanks between which are located huge water containers, the raft is also equipped with a compartment for flares, bread box, and special food and water compartments sufficient to service 18 persons for 30 days on a ration diet. The test was also watched by Capt. John C. Hooker, Merchant Marine inspector.

Leaving Sticker On Car Suspends Inspection Place

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today suspended an official inspection station for not removing the old equipment sticker from the windshield after examination.

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that the removal of the old sticker is of the utmost importance this year because of the large number of official tags which must be displayed on the windshield. The official inspection station whose right to examine cars was suspended had been warned on previous occasions by the Registrar, Mr. Goodwin said.

He also called the attention of official stations to his instruction that cars which they inspect must display only one gasoline ration sticker. The OPA regulations require that only the highest gasoline ration sticker assigned to a car be displayed on its windshield, Mr. Goodwin added.

Meatless Tuesdays In N. E. Are Urged

Consumers of New England were called upon by the New England group of the Educational Buyers Association to adopt "meatless Tuesdays" as their contribution to the national effort for conservation of beef.

The recommendation was contained in a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Buyers Association today and was addressed directly to its own member institutions, and indirectly to all consumers. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Frank Martineau of Brown University.

From 50 to 60 representatives of colleges throughout New England were in attendance. William A. Rossiter of the War Production Board, was guest speaker.

Last Month's Building Off

A decrease of 16 per cent in building in Massachusetts during September was disclosed today by the Department of Labor and Industries.

The aggregate value represented by applications for building permits filed in September was $2,180,192, which showed a decrease of $416,268 as compared with the aggregate for the preceding month.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

8:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News, from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Tour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p. m.—"The United Nations."

WRSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

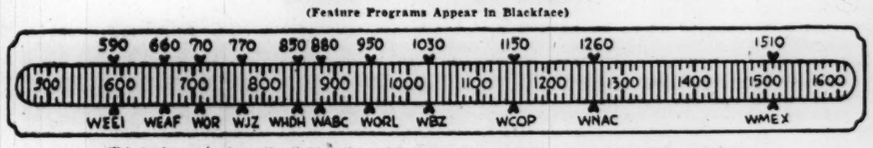
5:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Oct. 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510ks, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, 9.70mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of The Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Teddy Powell, Interview.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Soprano; Speakers	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Interview; Band	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Handicrafts show
3:45	Jane Withers, Int.	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	Music; Buying talk
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
4:30	Jobs for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Roundtable Discussion	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport comments	Dance Matinee
5:15	Interview; Band	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport comments	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	"Follies"; "Pest"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Sunerman": sketch	Program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: Variety
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; Dinner Concert	Political Talk; Music	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Political; Music; 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Hello From Hawaii'	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello:	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular Songs
7:45	'Hello From Hawaii'	Geoffrey Harwood, News	Marlene Dietrich; music	Ambassador John Winant	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Share Your Birthday" quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; conducted	"The Dixettes"
8:15	Lum 'n' Abner	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	by Alfred Wallenstein	Richard Selinger, News
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	Cowboy Songs
8:45	Death Valley; News	"What Should be Done	"Aldrich Family": drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four: songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	About India?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:15		America's Town Meeting	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	Symphony 104, D Major
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Borge; Cass Daley;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Charlie Ruggles; music	edy; orchestra	Symphony 104, D Major
10:00	The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Sing for Dough"	Ransom Sherman; Or.	"Victory and You"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Network speaker	"Sing for Dough"	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; At On Biddle	Dance orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Eugene E. Wilson:	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Henchmen"
11:30	"Role of the Airplane," Recorded	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End: music
11:45		Music: News	Music You Want	chestra: vocalists	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; talk	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Jack Dalton, songs	Boniar: "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Hit the Deck": music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey; comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk for	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"Breakfast Club"	women; music; news	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Organ; Vocalists	Musical Program
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Dope and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Musical Program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket	Victory Volunteers	Recorded BBC News	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; drama	Sing and Swing Shop	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	Mason"
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' 'Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Babette, Phil Saltman	"Against the Storm"	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little; Orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newcast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Salon Serenade	George and Dixie	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Musical	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Roundup Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	"I'll Find My Way"	Political talk
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Treasury Star Parade	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Curtain Time
2:00	Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Betty Crocker, Talk	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Doris Doe, soprano;	Air xpress Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Handicrafts show
3:45	M. Raderwald, piano	Air xpress Music	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newcast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dance Matinee' records'
4:15	Interviews	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Local sports	Dance Matinee' records'
4:30	Brig. Gen. Troland.	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee' records'
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee' records'
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee' records'
5:15	Interview; Band	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30	"Follies"; "Pest"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News Commenta	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Political talk; music	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Education for Victory"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	"Our Secret Weapon"	"Pinskin Parade"	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	Political; Music	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Concert Album	Natural science talk
7:45	Telephone Linemen'	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour';	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sinmr Up the News"	Victor Herbert's Music
8:15	music; Comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	drama; guests	"The Good Old Days"	"Information Please;"	"The 'Cisco Kid'; drama.	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith; News	"The Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid'; drama.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:15	Orson Welles	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Concert No. 1, D minor
9:30	That Brewster	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz with guests.	Concerto No. 1, D minor
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	People Are Funny"	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	Ross; Connie Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45	Shrine; orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Dance music	Dance Orchestra	March to Victory	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End: News
11:45	chestra	Music: News	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End: News

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Local Option Considered to Have Slim Chances for Bay State Election Gains

Important Changes Unlikely As Transit Lack Hinders Vote

This is the second of a group of articles on major issues in the present Massachusetts election campaign and on candidates for the chief Federal and State offices.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts advocates of a ban on liquor sales face the fourth biennial local option vote since repeal of prohibition with scant hopes for any important gains in their fight to reduce liquor selling.

Lack of transportation facilities in the rural communities to get voters to the polls in the drier areas and the expectation that a large urban vote will be polled because of the birth control issue on the ballot constitute serious handicaps to the "no license" forces.

Gasoline rationing has forced Arthur J. Davis, Secretary of the Massachusetts No License Committee and head of the dry forces, to curtail sharply his usually aggressive state-wide campaign in the interest of reduced liquor sales.

Handicaps of the campaign have led Mr. Davis to the conclusion that the drys must concentrate mainly on holding onto the gains previously made and on changing some communities from "yes" to "no" on sales of hard liquor.

Gambling Well Heeled

A somewhat similar situation exists in regard to the "by-county" referenda on repeal of legalized pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing. In view of the fact that the votes are counted by counties and that the pro-racing vote in any one county will continue racing in Massachusetts, anti-gambling forces see no hope of race betting elimination this year.

In fact, no organized drive is evident this year against continuation of legalized gambling. At present long horse and dog racing meets are conducted in Suffolk County.

A long season of dog racing is also staged in Bristol County, short horse race seasons at fairs in Bristol and some other counties.

This year's "by-county" referendum is the result of an agreement made in 1938, when the "by-county" system was substituted for initiative petition for a State-wide vote, mainly for the purpose of concentrating on a drive to eliminate horse and dog racing in Hampden County, a campaign which succeeded. The agreement, however, caused some bitter feeling among those persons interested in eliminating racing from the State as a whole.

Under the legislation adopted at that time a racing referendum by counties is held every four years. This system practically guarantees continuation of gambling in Massachusetts, for few persons acquainted with Suffolk County voters would expect a majority of this county to vote against pari-mutuel betting.

Questions on Racing

The racing questions are:

1. "Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?
2. "Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county?"

On the liquor sales issue there are three questions. They are:

1. "Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?
2. "Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?
3. "Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?"

Questions' Form Favors "Wets"

Mr. Davis pointed out that the makeup of the questions actually favor the "wets," inasmuch as a "yes" vote on only the first question will permit the sale of all alcoholic beverages in a community. To bar all alcoholic beverages a majority of the voters must cast "no" votes on all three questions. The anti-liquor voter who fails to vote on all three questions is in effect aiding the liquor interest, Mr. Davis added.

How 'No License' Stands

The "no license" leader called attention to the State law provision that "if a majority of the votes cast in a city or town in answer to question one is in the affirmative, such a city or town shall irrespective of the result of the votes in answer to question two and three, be taken to have authorized for the two calendar years succeeding, the retail sale in such city or town of all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter."

The "no license" campaign is being concentrated in roughly 100 communities where the vote is close. One of the chief goals of the local no license committees is to influence more of the voters to cast ballots on the liquor questions.

A study of the 1940 shows that on question No. 1 1,080,970 voters throughout the State voted "yes," 524,407 voted "no" and 456,907 did not vote. On question No. 2 thee not voting total reached 543,097 and on question No. 3 it amount to 525,895.

Mr. Davis is convinced that substantial majority of those not voting in other years actually are against liquor sales. He contends that the liquor interests are very successful in getting out their full vote.

'Dry' Areas' Chances

The "no license" spokesman is fairly optimistic that in some areas the drys will be able to gain a victory against hard liquor sales. However, he is deliberately not disclosing the identity of these areas. Past experience, he explained, has showed that once the drys publicly announced they believed they could capture some community or other, the liquor interests concentrated a heavily financed campaign in the possibly dry areas.

By refusing to divulge present hopeful sectors, Mr. Davis hoped to stage a few surprises.

Mr. Davis also hopes that the feeling among numerous persons that liquor is holding up war production and leading to inadvertent disclosure of important military secrets will react to the benefit of his cause. Numerous reports of such sentiments, he said, have filtered into the Massachusetts No License Committee office at 88 Tremont Street, Boston.

At present, as the result of the 1940 local option vote, one city, Melrose, and 82 towns have a complete ban on all liquor sales. In addition, 12 other communities allow package stores sales, thus prohibiting all sales for consumption "on the premises." Four municipalities allow only beer and wine sales, while 14 others permit beer and wine sales for consumption on the premises and package store sales of all liquor to be drunk off the premises.

Daily Drink Bill Would Do:

Among Mr. Davis' most effective pieces of campaign literature is the following analysis of the nation's daily liquor bill by Maj. Clayton M. Wallace, Wolfeboro, N. H., businessman:

Translating the nation's $9,000,000 daily liquor bill into defense budgets, each day's drink bill would do one of the folowing:

Feed 1,000,000 Chinese refugee children for nine months; or feed 600,000 English children for six months.

Feed most of Europe's famine-threatened peoples.

Pay for 180 bombers at $50,000 each.

Almost pay for a destroyer.

Pay for one or more submarines.

Completely train some 600 military pilots at $15,000 each.

Manufacture 180,000 Garand rifles at $50 each.

Figuring it another way, the people of the United States spend as much for liquor each nine-day period as it would cost to build a modern battleship.

The liquor business wastes men time, and material.

By a Staff Photographer

Roslindale Pupils Show Their Mettle in Metal Drive

Pupils of the Washington Irving intermediate school in Roslindale lined up to salute the flag this morning and bring in some more scrap to add to their already gathered 67,000 pounds. In the right foreground is their headmaster, William T. Miller. They've already, in just a single week, collected more than 60 pounds of scrap a person.

More Women Than Men Vote Now in Boston

Political circles commented widely today on the newly decisive role women are expected to play in this and other wartime elections, following disclosure that for the first time in Boston history, the number of registered women voters now exceeds the number of registered men.

Final registration figures made public late last night by the Boston Election Commission showed totals as follows:

Women:	183,640
Men:	180,541
Total:	364,181

With large numbers of men scattered to world-wide battlefronts, observers thought the total figure of more than 360,000 surprisingly large.

The number of now-eligible voters compares reasonably well, for example, with the registrants listed for the 1941 mayoralty election (370,777), and exceeds the total registered for the last off-year state election in 1938 (363,940).

The total this year is not far below the record set prior to the 1940 presidential election, when 390,698 names were on the list.

Experience has shown that from 60 to 85 per cent of the eligible voters actually go to the polls on election day.

Elsewhere than in Boston, registration also showed women in the majority. This was true in Somerville, Belmont, Watertown, Waltham, Brookline, Newton, Cambridge, Medford, Malden, and Everett among Greater Boston communities.

One reason for heavy registration this year, observers believed, was interest shown by certain church groups in the birth control referendum to be on the ballot.

In 13 of Boston's 22 wards, women outnumber the men. Only in sections of East Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, and South Boston are men still preponderant.

Boston Scrap Collection Aspect Brighter

Boston's scrap collection picture looks a little brighter today with the declaration by George G. Hyland, Chairman of the city's Salvage Committee, that the figures quoted yesterday by John I. Taylor, Jr., regional Chief of the Salvage Division, WPB, and by John D. Orr, executive secretary, were unfair and failed to tell the whole story.

"Boston has not taken credit," said Commissioner Hyland, "for the tons of scrap sold directly by individuals and companies to junk dealers. If these were included, Boston would probably by now be near its quota."

Even without these quantities, however, Commissioner Hyland believes Boston will "go 'way over the top." "The school children have done a grand job," he says. "I estimate that we have already collected from the school yards 1,000,000 pounds. We will collect 1,000,000 more before the drive is over."

The Newspapers' United Scrap Metal Drive Committee today lists Danville, Va., as the highest in the country, with 171 pounds of scrap per capita. The population of Danville is 22,000. However, it has been unofficially reported that Lynchburg, Va., has turned in 286.3 pounds per person, a total of 12,754,989 pounds.

Portsmouth in Second

Portsmouth, N. H., and Mamaronec, N. Y., were tied for second place behind Danville, reporting 164.9 pounds and 164 pounds per person, respectively.

Kansas, Nevada, and Rhode Island lead the States in that order. In Lincoln County, Nev., the people—3,000 of them—turned in an average of 466 pounds of scrap per person.

Any student of Buffalo's East High School who failed yesterday to produce a free theater ticket—obtainable for 10 pounds of scrap—was to be assigned to write a 1,000-word essay on "Patriotism." Yesterday's theater-ticket drive netted 35 tons of old iron and steel, it was reported.

Rules were announced today by the Massachusetts Salvage Committee governing the contest among school children for the privilege of christening one of the new Liberty Ships. The winner and two runners-up in the contest, and their chaperone, will have all their expenses paid to the launching and will be guests of the War Production Board.

Each principal in every public, private and parochial school in the State has the right to select a pupil who has been outstanding in salvage detecting and collecting. Pupils are asked to inform their principal of this. The information is being relayed by the press and not sent to the individual prinicpals by letter.

The pupil selected by his principal to represent his school then is to submit a name for the ship and write a composition of not more than 100 words, telling why he selected the name. The name must be chosen from former Massachusetts poets, statesmen, historians, soldiers and other distinguished citizens.

Submit Name

Pupils should write the composition on one side of paper eight inches by ten inches in size and sign it, also giving his own address, the name of his school, his principal, and his town. The signed composition and suggested name for the ship then should be mailed to Henry J. Smith, Chairman, Massachusetts Salvage Committee, 17 Court Street, Boston.

All compositions must be in the hands of Mr. Smith before midnight, Saturday, Oct. 24. That is the deadline and compositions received after that time cannot be considered.

Chairman Smith of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee and Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, are naming a Board of Judges who will go over the compositions, selecting what they consider the three best names and compositions. The names of the three leaders, and the names for the ships then will be sent to John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in Washington, who will pick one of the three names for the ship.

The winner will name and christen the ship, but the other two pupils also will be invited to the launching along with a chaperone. The expenses of the four to the launching will be paid by the War Production Board.

This is a part of the national salvage campaign sponsored by the War Production Board and the American Industrial Committee wherein salvage winning children in each of the 48 States will be given the honor of naming and christening a Liberty Ship.

President Roosevelt addressed an open letter to the school children of the United States under date of Aug. 27 in which he said:

"The boys and girls of America can perform a great patriotic service for their country by helping our National Salvage effort. Millions of young Americans, turning their energies to collecting all sorts of scrap metals, rubber and rags, can help the tide in our ever-increasing war effort.

"They will earn the gratitude of every one of our fighting men by helping to get them the weapons they need—now. I know they will do their part."

Salvage officials throughout the country unite in declaring the children have more than done their part and it is in acknowledgment of the patriotism shown by school children that the War Production Board is giving them a chance of receiving the honor of christening a Liberty Ship.

School Activities

Among the Boston schools working hard to locate and bring in all possible scrap from their communities is the Washington Irving intermediate school on Cummins Highway, Roslindale.

Already the boys of the school have collected and sold 67,220 pounds of scrap metal, and more is coming in every afternoon. William T. Miller, head master, is continually receiving calls from householders in the vicinity who, having heard of the school's drive, have called up to say they have boilers, stoves, glider couches, and even trucks and automobiles ready for the junk heap. The drive started only a week ago, and yesterday's collection alone totalled 21,880 pounds.

Some of the more picturesque scrap contributed today included two old swords brought in by James Williams and Robert Harmon, another which a teacher, Miss Agnes C. Vennan, gave; the brass casing of an old 75mm. shell plainly marked September, 1917; and a German helmet, trophy of World War I, contributed by William Nickerson.

Bus Schedules Begin Taking More Time Today

Passengers of two New England bus lines settled back for longer rides to their destinations, and bus drivers put in an average of an hour overtime apiece at the wheels of their heavy vehicles today as new wartime schedules conforming with the recently-announced 35-mile speed limit on highways were put into effect by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company and the Maine Central Transportation Company.

The changes affected practically every schedule of the two lines from Boston as far east as Calais, Maine, and into the Maritime Provinces; and from Boston to points in New Hampshire and Vermont. However, the slower speed does not add appreciably to the length of time required for trips, transportation officials pointed out, for it means a lessening of only five miles an hour from the average speed formerly maintained. For instance, only half an hour is added to the time required to reach Portland, Maine, from Boston. Where the changes may have a very noticeable effect is in the lateness of delivery for newspapers and other freight.

Timilty Proposes Felons Get Jobs Under Federal Eye

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 15 (AP)—Boston Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty proposes that men with records as felons be given work in Federally-controlled war production plants and on Government farms.

Such a move would cut crime and give the Government added manpower, he said recently in addressing the New England Association of Police Chiefs.

Commissioner Timilty said that criminals placed in a 4-F draft classification were "tempted to crime by their idleness and the disheartening conviction that America has no place or use for them."

He proposed that the Association ask the United States Attorney General's Office to name a committee to study the problem with a view to utilizing such manpower "not necessarily in the armed forces but on farms and production plants that operate under Government supervision."

Oil Registering Oct. 28-30

Oct. 28, 29 and 30 are the dates on which 1,000,000 users of fuel oil and kerosene in Massachusetts will register for rations, it was announced by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

Fuel oil and kerosene ration coupons will be issued Nov. 4, 5, and 6.

This registration of householders, farmers and commercial and industrial users comes after dealers have registered with local war price and rationing boards on Oct. 20 and 21.

Registration of users of fuel oil in homes and apartment houses of less than four families will register at school houses and other locations throughout the State on Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

It is expected that 500,000 persons will file registration for central heating rations during those three days. At the same time an estimated 225,000 users of kerosene for cooking, space heating and lighting, and users of oil for farm machinery and equipment and similar purposes will register. Exact dates, places and hours will be announced later.

Approximately 275,000 owners of large apartment houses and commercial and industrial users will register on the same dates—Oct. 28, 29 and 30—at the offices of the local war price and rationing boards.

When the dealers register with the local boards on Oct. 20 and 21, they will be supplied with application forms for distribution to their customers. The dealers are cooperating with OPA in this matter of distribution and in most instances will mail the blanks to their customers, who will then fill them out and take them to the schools or places to be designated later, for filing.

Murray to Address Chamber of Commerce

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and widely known labor leader, is to be the guest speaker at the second of the Fall series of members' luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Nov. 6.

Connecticut Assembly Called For Extension of Voting Hours

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 — The Connecticut General Assembly has met in special session only six times in 50 years. The seventh occasion has now arrived, and the business that was considered of sufficient gravity to call the extraordinary session is an extension of the voting hours to accommodate war workers.

The Assembly meets at the call of Gov. Robert A. Hurley on Monday, October 19, and the Governor hopes, but has no guarantee, that the business will be completed on that date. Republicans say they have given the Democratic Governor no commitment limiting the business of the session, and once the lawmakers come to Hartford there is no one but themselves who can send them home again.

The business proposed by the Governor is sufficiently simple. By law, the polls in a State election close not later than 6 p. m. Towns have authority to close their voting places earlier than 6 p. m., if all the votes are in, but until this year there had been no demand for a later closing hour. Twelve hours of voting, from 6 to 6, most people thought, was time enough.

Just how many people would be unable to vote between those hours this year is a matter in some dispute. An Associated Press survey among State newspapers brought the opinion that there would be "very few." Governor Hurley says he has received letters indicating there will be very many. At any rate, the demand has been pronounced for a later closing hour, particularly in the cities.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Secretary of State, attempted to settle the matter by an official ruling that municipalities could, by ordinance set their own voting hours. Hartford, New Haven and a few other municipalities proceeded to legislate for later closing of their voting places. Then Greenwich made a protest, appealed to the Superior Court, and Judge John A. Cornell handed down a decision contrary to that of Mrs. Woodhouse. Towns and cities, he said, could fix voting hours for their local elections. A State election was a different matter.

The obvious job for the Legislators, then, is to amend the election statutes setting a new closing hour. They may also adopt a measure legalizing the action taken by the cities and towns that followed Mrs. Woodhouse's interpretation that extended their voting hours by vote of their Common Councils.

Whether they will stop there remains to be seen. There are precedents on both sides. In most special sessions, the legislators have attended strictly to the business for which they were summoned to Hartford. On at least one occasion they took the opportunity to slip through an unexpected appropriation measure providing for the construction of a dormitory at the State College.

Action on the voting hours still leaves in doubt the status of Connecticut citizens in the armed forces who have never been sworn in as voters but who may now attempt to vote by absentee ballot under the recent act of Congress.

The difficulty is that rules for making voters are prescribed in the constitution of the State, and they include a personal appearance of the candidate before his town election officials. The Legislature, even if it would, cannot change that constitutional provision in time to have an effect on the 1942 election. The act of Congress would seem to give Connecticut men in the armed forces the right to vote, whether they have fulfilled these constitutional qualifications or not. Attorney General Biddle has been asked to give an interpretation of the act of Congress as it affects Connecticut.

Town Manager

The towns of Bloomfield thought it had got rid of its town manager form of government, but not so. Deliverance will not come until 1944. The townspeople voted, by a margin of 405 to 390, to go back to the old ways of government by a Board of Selectmen, but legal opinion is that once having adopted the town manager form of government, a town must stick to it for at least three years. Bloomfield's term has one more year to go.

Bloomfield people give a variety of reasons for not liking the town manager plan. Bloomfield is not large enough, they say, and they have had less service on road construction than they enjoyed before. George R. Imboden, first town manager, resigned after a year of disputes with the town board of finance. John P. Ramsay, now town manager, has had a more peaceful tenure, but unless the town changes its mind again, his job will last only one year more.

Milk Problem

Milk producers in Connecticut want Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to protect them against "cheap milk" from New York State. The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association has petitioned Secretary Wickard to establish a Federal order controlling the sale of New York milk in Connecticut markets. Connecticut-produced milk is sold under the regulations of the State milk administrator. Milk from New York is sold without price regulation in this State.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Since rationing of radiator alcohol may be necessary before Winter because the government has placed anti-freeze on the Defense Priorities list, we suggest that you let us know NOW the amount you will need.

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U. S. Air and Ground Help Reaches Guadalcanal Defenders

Continued from Page 1

American attacks on Japanese bases.

Damage to American forces and installations was disclosed to include that done by an unintercepted enemy bomber raid on the airfield at Guadalcanal and also the loss of two fighter planes.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stamson disclosed today that substantial United States Army ground and air firces had arrived on Guadalcanal to help the Marines defend the Solomon Islands key point against newly-developing Japanese attacks.

The damage done to the Guadalcanal airfield, which had previously been bombed by Japanese warships, was not disclosed nor was there any exact explanation as to why American fighters in that one instance had faile dto take the air to repel the attack.

A communique, following up announcement on the night of Oct. 14 that the enemy troops on the strategic island had been heavily reinforced, said that United States reinforcements had betn landed on Oct. 13, Guadalcanal time, and that although the ships which took them in were attacked by enemy bombers they suffered no damage and unloading operations were accomplished successfully.

The Japanese reinforcements were made on the early morning of Oct. 15, Guadalcanal time, and the transport force, today's communique noted, was covered not only by destroyers and cruisers, but also by a battleship.

An American aircraft striking group attacked the enemy ships and the communique said reports indicated that three direct hits were made on one transport while two other transports were set afire and were burning when las observed.

The Japanese battleship was damaged in this same United States attack and one enemy fighter plane was shot down.

Heavy Enemy Forces Sighted in Vicinity

Such resistance, however, apparently did not deter the enemy and the communique, dated Oct. 15, reported that "other enemy forces including heavy units have been sighted in the vicinity of Guadalcanal."

Secretary Stimson said that the American ground and air forces added to the Marines at Guadalcanal were under the command of Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon of the Air Forces.

General Harmon, the Secretary said, has his headquarters in New Zealand but has spent most of his time at his advance base in New Caledonia.

In reviewing developments leading up to what the Navy called "the current battle in the Guadalcanal area," the communiqué reported that on Oct. 13 the enemy struck twice by air at the American field on Guadalcanal and lost three planes, while one United States fihter was lost. That attack apparently was carried out about the time that United States reinforcements were arriving.

Then during the night of Oct. 13-14 the enemy brought up his surface force of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, and bombarded the American positions "heavily."

The bombardment was mentioned by the Navy last night but the fact that the Japanese armade contained a battleship had not been reported.

Shore batteries which answered the fire of the Janpese warships scored three hits on enemy destroyers.

On Oct. 14, the enemy made the air raid on the Guadalcanal airfield and succeeded in getting through without interception by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps fighter planes based there. An attack was made by two seperate groups of bombers, each of which had fighter escort, and it was the first group which got through unrestricted.

"Our fighters were unable to intercept the first flight, which contained about 25 bombers," the communiqué said. "During the second attack they shot down nine of the 15 bombers in the group and destroyed four fighters. One United States fighter was lost."

The communiqué then carried the report into the 15th, and disclosed the American aerial counterattacks on the enemy landing forces.

America-Australasia Ship Risk Rates Cut

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 15

The Institute of London Underwriters announced today a reduction in cargo war risk insurance rates between the Americas and Australasia.

The rate between Australia and North, Central or South America—Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf ports—via the Panama Canal or Pacific Ocean, excluding Pacific ports via the Pacific, was reduced from 15 to 12.5 per cent.

The corresponding rate for New Zealand and the Pacific Islands was cut from 15 to 11.5 per cent.

The rate for Pacific ports via the Pacific to or from Australia remains at 7.5 per cent but for New Zealand the rate is cut from 7.5 to 6.5 per cent.

Caucasus:

U. S. Troops Speed Supplies to Russians

United States supply troops at the head of the Persian Gulf, Secretary of War Stimson said today, are now hastening the flow of equipment to the Russians in the Caucasus.

The Army's big supply base in Eritrea, where tanks and motor vehicles are assembled and sent forward to the British armies in North Africa, through the heart of Central Africa is a series of landing fields for planes enroute to India, Egypt, China and Russia.

Stalingrad:

Small-Scale Actions Mark Deadlock

The Battle of Stalingrad deadlocked today in comparatively small-scale actions with every probing thrust by German tanks and infantry reported repulsed.

Russian Army lines remained stable. The Germans sacrificed additional men in the approaches to a workers' settlement in Stalingrad's northwestern suburbs. The assaults, however, failed to reach the factories forming the backbone of the defense.

Although the invaders are using far smaller forces than they employed in the earlier Stalingrad offensive, the Army newspaper Red Star said they had concentrated a considerable group of infantry and tanks in an effort to occupy the northern quarter. Germans claimed a considerable advance in this district.

A Russian communiqué said attacks by German armored and infantry forces were turned back and Russian artillery fire wiped out parts of two German battalions.

Thus, as the freezing cold which already has set in from the Arctic to Moscow crept southward toward the Volga basin and the Caucasus, the Russians reported the Stalingrad situation unchanged for the third successive day.

Military observers expressed the belief that the lull in German activity may be to re-equip the German forces for a winter campaign and avoid the disastrous reverses of last year when winter and Soviet counteroffensives caught them unprepared.

The Germans probably have found it necessary also to reorganize units worn out by the Russian Army's resistance, they said.

A minor tank penetration of Russian lines in the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus was acknowledged, but the Soviet communiqué said Russian Army men subsequently beat off attacks of German infantrymen. Russian fliers aided the defenders.

North Africa:

Rommel Returns, Resumes Command

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has returned to North Africa after a visit to Berlin and has resumed active command of the Axis forces on the Egyptian battlefront, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reported today.

The Italian High Command announced that Gen. Alessandro Prodieri, commander of the Italian "Brescia" division, had been killed in action on the Egyptian Front on Oct. 13.

Meanwhile a daylight heavy bomber attack on Axis supply shipping in the port of Tobruk was announced by the United States Army Headquarters, which said two direct hits were scored on a large merchantman.

A lighter alongside the merchant vessel was said to have been demolished by another direct hit.

English Channel:

Guarded Supply Ship Destroyed by British

An important Axis supply ship was intercepted and destroyed by light naval forces in the English Channel early on the morning of Oct. 14, a British Admiralty communiqué said. "The strength of the escort which consisted of torpedo boats and minesweepers was such that it was obvious that the enemy attached great importance to the safe passage of this vessel," the Admiralty added.

The engagement was said to have taken place off Cape de la Hague and the Admiralty declared that in this action and in the subseqeunt clash near Guernsey "enemy coastal batteries opened fire on our ships without effect."

The flames from the two damaged escort vessels were visible from the English Coast, the communiqué said. The rest of the escort was reported to have scattered and withdrawn.

The important supply ship first was damaged by gunfire and then hit with two torpedos in a motor torpedoboat attack.

The communiqué said "only superficial damage was sustained by one of our ships. Casualties were confined to two sailors wounded."

The German High Command said that a British "artillery motor torpedoboat" was sunk and five motor torpedo-boats were damaged by shellfire in a Channel skirmish on the night of Oct. 13 between British and German light naval forces.

"One of our own vessels was lost," the announcement said.

French Coast:

Germans Report Commando Raids

The official German news agency DNB reported today a series of British commando raids along the coast of France last month and said "it can be deduced that the British Command intends to give way to the Soviet demand for a second front and to make Normandy the scene of such an attack."

"In early September, Commando raids on a larger scale were carried out by the British," it said, adding that they were in preparation for "a British landing on the coast of Normandy."

One night during the month, the news agency said, the German post on a small rocky island in the Casquets group west of Alderney was attacked.

[This position is in the English Channel northeast of the Channel Islands and west of the peninsula on which the French port of Cherbourg is situated.]

On Sept. 7, it said, the British attempted to approach the west coast of the Cotentin peninsula off Anneville, but coastal defenses were stated to have driven off the boat.

Further such attempts were observed on other points off the coast of Normandy during the same period, it said.

The last Commando raid on German positions in France announced by the British was the Aug. 19 attack on Dieppe.

After the Germans had disclosed a small-scale raid on the Channel island of Sark, the British announced that a party of 10 officers and men raided Sark on the night of Oct. 3. They said the raid was one of many such operations which frequently were carried out but not ordinarily announced.

Western Atlantic:

Four Allied Ships Disclosed Sunk

Destruction of four United Nations merchant ships—two Brazilian, one American and one Panamanian—claimed 45 crew casualties in submarine warfare off the South American Coast, it was officially disclosed yesterday.

The Brazilian Government announced that Nazi U-boats destroyed the 5,472-ton freightor Lages and the 2,730-ton Ozorio last Sept. 29, raising Brazil's ship losses to 21 since early 1942, when diplomatic relations with the Axis were broken off.

The four latest United Nations losses boosted to 491 the Associated Press count of disclosed Western Atlantic ship sinkings since entry of the United Nations into the war.

Wide World

A Nazi Ship That Eluded Allies' Watchfulness

A camouflaged cargo ship arrives at a North African port with war supplies for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops in the desert.

Burgher's Hamburger May Turn Fishburger

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 15

The hot dog is in the doghouse.

Along with hamburgers, the frankfurters have been banned during the City's "meatless Tuesdays" which start Oct. 20.

The decision, announced yesterday by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, will leave New York's hundreds of corner frankfurter and hamburger stands with little but orange pop to fall back on unless they resort to "fishburgers."

Netherlands:

U. S.-Built Planes Attack Rail Yards

American-built Mustang fighters of the RAF attacked railway facilities in the Netherlands and damaged three small Axis vessels off the coast on Oct. 14, the British Air Ministry announced.

None of the Mustangs was lost in the fcrays, which coincided with a series of offensive sweeps over Northern France by Spitfires and Beaufighters.

The Spitfires were credited with damaging two enemy minesweepers off the French Coast and attacking a railway workshop near Lannion, while the Beaufighters were reported to have strafed two Axis E-boats.

The Ministry of Home Security announced that civilian casualties in German air raids on Great Britain in September were 207 persons killed or missing and 238 injured.

Malta:

Germans Claim Nine Spitfires

The German official news agency, DNB said today that German fighters protecting bombers in attacks yesterday on Malta destroyed nine Spitfires. It said British losses of aircraft in recent operations over Malta therefore increased to 40.

The British, on the other hand, claimed to have destroyed at least 65 Axis planes from Oct. 11 through Oct. 14 and have reported the loss of only seven of Malta's Spitfires.

Punishment of War Criminals

Continued from Page 1

out the world by Tass, Official Russian News Agency.

Technically the note was a response to a solicitation from the Governments-in-Exile of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg as well as the French National Committee —the Fighting French.

These Governments and the Fighting French had asked, following a declaration by them on Jan. 13, that the Soviet Government "issue a warning concerning the responsibility for crimes committed by Hitlerites in the countries they have occupied," as the preamble to the Russian note explained.

Names of Germans Given

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff-Molotoff issued the announcement on behalf of Premier Stalin.

"The Soviet Government undertakes to co-operate fully in providing information of specific crimes by specific persons and bringing the criminals to book in meting out punishment," it said.

"The whole world knows the names and bloody crimes of the leaders of the Hitlerite clique—Hitler, Göring, Hess, Goebbels, Himmler, Ribbentrop Rosenberg, and others."

The statement said Russia was "in full sympathy with the sufferings of the people of the countries of Europe occupied by Germany."

"The miseries, degradation and privation inflicted on peoples by the Hitlerite tyrany are all the more readily understood by the people of the Soviet Union since the Hitleritte invaders temporarily occupied Soviet areas are perpetrating their crimes on a monstrous scale."

[President Roosevelt differentiated between Axis leaders and Axis peoples in a statement Oct. 7 on the punishment for high crimes against humanity under the terms of a United Nations victory.

"It is not the intention of this Government or of the governments associated with us to resort to mass reprisals," he said.

"It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of other atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."]

Toronto University Students to Harvest West Canada Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Several hundred students from arts, commerce, and law courses at the University of Toronto have enrolled to go to Western Canada to help with the harvesting there. The move is the direct result of an appeal by Humphrey Mitchell, Federal Minister of Labor, to Ontario and Quebec universities to grant leave of absence to students in order that they might take advantage of the Government's offer of employment as harvesters in the West.

Arrangements have been made to give the students free transportation to either Regina or Saskatoon, and they were urged to leave as soon as possible. They may remain until Nov. 15, but return tickets will be available Oct. 31. Arrangements are to be made to help these students catch up with their university work on their return.

Young War Worker Held for Grand Jury

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 15 (AP)—Lloyd W. Glandt, Jr., young Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company employee accused of making defective war material, yesterday was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury after a hearing before United States Court Commissioner John Kehoe. Previously he had pleaded innocent to the charge, first of its kind in Wisconsin since the war began.

A group of businessmen from his home town of Kewaunee, Wis., joined to furnish bail of $5,000 set by Commissioner Kehoe.

At the hearing, a government witness attached to naval intelligence presented a statement attributed to Mr. Glandt that quoted him as admitting responsibility for the condition of a pin in apparatus operating a watertight door in a submarine conning tower. The Government alleged that the pin was damaged.

The statement included a declaration by Mr. Glandt that the "incident described was purely through my ignorance and without any malicious intent."

Nazis Slur Russian Workers Sent to Labor in the Saar

Continued from Page 1

German production apparatus.

Hence you will soon find people from the Soviet Union next to you and doing the same work. In your relations to these people you must constantly try to remember that they are members of a people which exist on an inestimably lower cultural level than Germans. Furthermore they are raised in an ideology completely foreign to ours.

The results of this lack of Kultur and foreign education is known to you in the experiences of our soldiers in the fight against Bolshevism. You must draw the following conclusions for your relations with these Soviet Russian workers.

1. You must always play the boss toward them. They are only delivered to you to help in your heavy work and increase production, and must be handled justly, but hard.

2. All personal relations are prohibited. Comradeship with these people is impossible. You are expected always to remember that you consider yourself superior to the Russians and make it a matter of pride to maintain the necessary distance. Whoever despite these warnings insists on offending against these commands places himself outside the German community and must expect severe measures against his person.

3. Do not permit yourself to be mislead out of false sympathy into granting them even the slightest comforts or advantages.

Labor from Russia must be treated and fed according to rules laid down by the authorities of the Reich. Any other concessions to them are forbidden.

4. You must get the extreme limit of work out of these laborers from Russia just as out of yourself. Don't tolerate loafing or shirking. Report everything of this kind to the Security Police in charge of guarding the Russians.

5. In the interests of your own security and German production take care that the Russians do nothing to damage a factory or its products. Whoever doesn't report at least suspicion makes himself co-guilty.

Reports on working conditions of Russian servant girls who are among the best treated of these "indentured servants" have recently come out of Germany. Whereas "folk German" servant girls from foreign countries get more than 70 marks monthly with board and room, Russian girls up to 18 years get 8 marks 60 pfennig in Cologne and 5 marks, 10 pfennig in the rest of the Rhineland. Girls and women over 18 get 12 marks in Cologne and 9 marks in the rest of the Rhineland.

It is impossible to put servant girls in barracks like other "indentured servants." However, according to official regulations, there are no vacations, girls are not permitted to leave households except on errands, and they have no claim to free time, although a housewife is permitted to grant three hours weekly for good behavior, but not after 8 o'clock in the evening. Germans are not permitted to share a room with Russians.

The Nazi organ, Das Schwarze Korps, has violently berated Berlin housewives for friendly treatment of the "racially inferior" Russian servant girls, and scathingly lampooned the "sentimental admiration" of German women for "the supposed beauty and fine character" of Russian girls. The paper particularly warned menfolk against "having their heads turned," and "being made fools of," by the eternal enemy of our people."

"Underground Railway"

In spite of the official admonitions, however, most of the Germans living in Lorraine and the Saar are kindly disposed toward the Russians and do everything they can to help them.

A lively and efficient "underground railway" system has been organized to help them get away. Members of the underground provide the prisoners with money, clothes, information and maps and give them the names of anti-Nazis whom they can contact in France and elsewhere.

The German authorities mete out severe punishment whenever they catch anyone aiding prisoners to escape or being overly friendly with them. One girl, Suzanne Thiam, was accused and convicted in the special court at Metz of having aided 80 prisoners to escape in eight months' time.

MacArthur Keeps at His Job

Wide World-Associated Press

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 15—The American defense of Guadalcanal, the Australian attack in the mountains of New Guinea and most of the other major Allied moves in the expanding war in the Southwest Pacific have been planned and ordered in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters "somewhere in Australia."

The only four-star American general now serving abroad is keeping a firm hand on the direction of operations.

General MacArthur's day starts at 7 a. m. and, according to one of his aides, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morehouse, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., it never ends.

"The General has time for nothing but work," says Colonel Morehouse. "He accepts no social engagements, seldom goes to movies. He feels nothing is as important as work. Despite his strenuous schedule he is physically stronger now than when he left the Philippines."

As soon as General MacArthur arrives at his office he studies voluminous radioed reports, covering the 24 hours prior to midnight on far-flung battle fronts. Next a communiqué which gives the official record of the various battle areas must be decided upon next. General MacArthur receives several suggested texts and decides upon the final form.

The remaining time before lunch is devoted to mail and to military conferences. When a battle is decided upon General MacArthur issues his directives and lets subordinates work out most of the details.

Most of the General's afternoon is spent in additional military conferences and in discussions with civilians. He usually retires to his quarters around 7 p. m. and sometimes takes work home.

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British Aid Small Stores In Move to Limit Travel

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15 — Britain's small shopkeepers today see a sudden change for the better in their trading prospects. At the same time it is the big shops and chain stores which now face sharp curtailment of goods, the calling up of their staffs, and commandeering of some of their premises for Government purposes, which in some cases may lead to a complete closing down.

The boot has hitherto been on the other foot, with the little men being squeezed out of business owing to the big stores seemingly getting the best of the struggle for an increasingly limited supply of goods. The little men were also less able to bear cuts in their trading turnover.

But a new development in Government policy announced by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hugh Dalton, in the House of Commons, means that the little man is to be the mainstay of the British shopping setup for the duration. What is more, he is to be sustained by financial assistance now and the promise of a fair deal in the postwar reconstruction era.

Dictated by Trade Cuts

The main reason for this clear-cut new Government attitude toward the small trader is the realization that if paramount national need for cutting civilian travel to the bone is to be realized, shoppers must be kept from using busses, trams, or trains to the bigger shopping centers.

Shopping around the corner is the future goal to replace a family outing to the big store which has often been genuinely excused by the fact that you couldn't buy a kettle or teacups locally.

At the same time, as goods of all kinds become scarcer and more precious, it is thought that it will be better to disperse them as widely as possible lest enemy air attacks be resumed on a large scale.

Extra Allocations Given

Measures the Government is to take to help small shopkeepers include:

1. Allocation to them of a bigger proportion of available goods.
2. Extra allocations for areas where populations have increased from wartime causes, for the influx of new shoppers into various districts has provided one of the biggest wartime shopping difficulties.
3. Monetary assistance or subsidies for small shopkeepers in financial trouble through war causes.
4. Plans are being worked out under which groups of small traders will buy co-operatively from manufacturer so as to save both costs and transport.
5. A national register of all traders is being compiled for the administration of a new shop plan. The Government had turned down an earlier plan under which there was to be a national levy on all shopkeepers to compensate those put out of business by the war.

Appeal to the Courts

Mr. Dalton has now described this as unnecessary since there is a special War Times Act under which application can be made to the courts for adjustment of the affairs of anyone who can show that the war has prevented him meeting his liabilities. In the Commons yesterday, Mr. Dalton appealed to the hard-hit small traders to use this act, and explained that it wasn't necessary to be put out of business before claiming compensation.

Mr. Dalton stressed that he wants the act to be better known. He wants the little men to take advantage of their rightful compensation. The act has been surprisingly little used by small traders so far.

The three industries in which the new system of allocation will first be applied are clothing, pottery, and hollow ware. Others will follow. The scheme will be worked out voluntarily between industries and the traders themselves, so long as it works effectively that way.

Pooling Arrangements

Under the new scheme fresh inroads will be made on old customs and habits. Existing channels of distribution and sale will be disrupted; trade connections severed. But this has already been happening to a great extent in wartime Britain.

You often can't get your favorite brand of foodstuff or even if you can, it may have been near the factory whose name it bears. For under wartime pooling arrangements, firms make products under competitors' labels. There are other similar kinds of revolutionary changes in trading practices.

Some of these changes may at first sight seem contrary to commercial standards of free and democratic peoples. But in war circumstances the British are increasingly thankful to have biscuits to eat and are correspondingly less concerned with the manufacturer's name upon the biscuits. This condition is just as well because under the zoning scheme of distribution you would best like what is produced locally; it may be all you'll get.

Postwar Reconstruction

In this connection there are some interesting inferences for postwar reconstruction to be seen in the new Government policy for retail trade. A better deal for the small man was welcomed in the House of Commons yesterday and by the press today.

Britain will probably want to return to free commercial enterprise after the war. But not too far perhaps. For wartime exigencies have taught many lessons about wasteful competition and some other well-established commercial practices which do not look today as if they ever helped anyone.

This situation seems to have been recognized by the Board of Trade which prefers to offer postwar aid and compensation to war-hit traders in general terms, and not in any specific terms which might tend to perpetuate stereotyped trading out of tune with the quite different conceptions of the future.

'Finger Seems a Bit Tough, Soldier'

CPI-Gilliams Service

Private Shares Ration With Husky Puppy

Private First Class Dick Lewis of Oskaloosa, Iowa, with the United States forces building the Alaskan Road, saved a few scraps for his new friend.

Dieppe Residents Hinted Nazis Knew

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Oct. 15

Private Jack Fowler of Ontario, one of the Canadian soldiers who attacked Dieppe, Aug. 19, said Oct. 14 that French residents of the City "told our men that the Germans had apparently received advance word of our intentions, for they brought up reinforcements for two days before the raid took place."

Industrial Alcohol Output Looming High

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The nation's distilled spirits industry, which no longer may produce for beverage purposes, is expected to turn out 240,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in 1943, the War Production Board estimates.

The formal order makes no change in the existing situation, since all distilleries capable of making 190 proof alcohol have been required to deliver it for war use since February 20, and the entire output of "high" wines has been going to redistilling plants since October 8.

New Quebec Labor Party Shows Signs of Winning a Following

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 — Quebec's new labor party, the Travailliste, though today barely two months old, is already showing signs of winning a considerable following.

The new labor party which was launched recently in Montreal, will be closely affiliated with the federal Co-operative Commonwealth Federation which has been gaining some ground in Quebec. A different name was chosen for the provincial body because of the Roman Catholic Church's criticism of some policies of the socialistic S. C. F. The attitude of the church has recently, however, become less antagonistic.

Politics are a tangled skein in the French-speaking Province. The old two-party days seem definitely to have gone, although this may prove a passing phase. Today there are several parties and groups, Premier Adilard Godbout and his Liberal government, former Premier Maurice Duplessis and the legislative opposition the Union Nationale, and Pierre J. Cardin, Dominion Minister of Public Works, and his followers. There are also the Conservatives, the C. C. F., the Social Credit and a few independents.

Some will grow, some will fade out of the picture and there may be some amalgamations. Aside from the Travailliste and the Social Credit—the latter a far more negligible force although as far as the Province is concerned it is more of a movement than an organized party—particular interest attaches to the future of the Union Nationale and the new Raymond party.

Both these parties are making an appeal to anti-war and isolationist sentiment, and also on economic grounds. The leaders are indignant at what they consider the "economic subservience of their compatriots." They feel that they do not enjoy their share in the development of their Province, rich in minerals, timber and water power, and having within its territories the main water highway to the Atlantic. They claim that the French Canadians have been, and are being exploited by corporations, owned mainly by English-speaking Canadians. The leaders also adhere to the idea that French Canadians should be called on only to defend Canada within Canadian territory.

Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Raymond are not at all likely to join forces. Mr. Duplessis has been attacking Mr. Raymond, quite evidently fearing that the new party may become a dangerous foe in the provincial field, with aspirations to supersede the Union Nationale. The two leaders are diametrically opposed in temperament. Mr. Duplessis is an astute politician and a fiery orator. Mr. Raymond is cold and unresponsive in manner, but sincerely zealous. His obvious sincerity carries weight. Mr. Raymond at first looked on his party as a movement to better the position of his race. Since early September it has been a recognized party, with an eye on the provincial legislature. Both Mr. Raymond and Mr. Duplessis are trying to rally as many of the discontented minorities as they can to their standards.

As far as political office prospects go, the Godbout government has been in power since 1939, when it defeated the Union Nationale by a large majority, and another election will not likely be very long delayed. Mr. Duplessis, who was one-time leader of the provincial Conservatives, formed the Union Nationale party in 1936 and held office for three years. He hopes that the Union Nationale will be the main force in the field against the Liberals when the next election comes along. That, of course, depends on how much success Mr. Raymond's party will have in the intervening period. It also depends on how the Travailliste and Social Crediters get along.

The followers of Mr. Cardin are not likely to grow into any appreciable force. The former minister of public works, who resigned from the government on the conscription question, is getting on in years, and probably would be loath to let himself in for the heavy job of organizing a party on a provincial or Dominion scale. As his few speeches show, he wants to be a leader and guide for his people.

Shakeup of Nazi Military Heads

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The belief that Hitler has made a drastic shakeup in his military commands, ousting both Col. Gen. Franz Halder and Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, was expressed today by qualified London observers on the basis of persistent reports from Stockholm.

General Halder was Chief of the German General Staff, and Marshal von Bock commanded the powerful Nazi drive on Stalingrad.

These observers, whose names could not be disclosed, said that the continued reports that the Generals had been ousted appeared based on fact, but that the names of their successors had not yet been disclosed.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported the dismissal of General Halder on "the most reliable authority" and said the reported dismissal of Marshal von Bock had been confirmed from five separate sources.

The Stockholm report said General Halder, who headed the German General Staff since 1938, was believed to have been replaced temporarily by Gen. Alfred Jodl, who has been with Hitler as an adviser at the German Eastern Front headquarters.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Daily Express said General Halder's removal was a concession to the Nazi Party, which had opposed him. He was said to have demanded last month that the German offensive into Russia be halted to enable the Army to consolidate its positions and prepare for its second winter on the Eastern Front.

Reuters quoted a Tass report from Geneva yesterday that Marshal von Bock had been placed under arrest.

[A Berlin radiocast, heard today by CBS in New York, denied the report that Marshal von Bock had been arrested. It had nothing to say, however, of the report that he had been relieved of command on the Stalingrad front.]

Swedes Confident If Nazis Should Come

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden has mobilized the greatest military power in its history and stands ready to repel any attack by Germany.

The supreme commander of Sweden's three armed forces—the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force—Lieut. Gen. Olof Gerhard Thoernell, is confident of his country's ability to stand off the Nazis. He said recently: "We feel that we are and shall be strong enough to say that there will be no blitzkrieg in Sweden.

General Thoernell believes Sweden's best chance for a successful defense of its territory lies in land fighting, and most of his plans have been built around this viewpoint. He believes Swedish soldiers will have a considerable advantage in topographical conditions and in their intimate knowledge of the terrain.

Economic Safeguards

General Thoernell has particularly interested himself in solving economical and industrial problems in connection with national defense. On his initiative, an economic war commission (National Commission for Economic Preparedness for War) was set up which has planned in detail measures for safeguarding foodstuffs and raw materials in case of war. Supervision of the war industries General Thoernell has reserved for himself. He controls the famous Bofors armament plant in Vaermland (employing 6,000 workers), which generally is regarded as making the best antiaircraft guns in the world, the works at Bjoerborn (where one of the biggest powder factories in Europe is situated), rifle factories at Joenkoeping and tanks and airplane plants at Landskrona and Linkoeping. He also has worked out elaborate plans for evacuations and has supervised constructions of air-raid shelters.

In the past few weeks General Thoernell has been hard at work and has scarcely found time for more than a few hours of rest and sleep. He contends that Sweden cannot suffer any great damage from aerial attacks, as the country is sparsely populated and outside of Stockholm, Goeteborg, and Malmoe there are no cities with a population over 150,000. Also, the industries stretch over the whole country, with secret places of production provided for in case of an emergency.

Military Costs Rise

Since 1935 the Swedish Government, which up to that time had been entirely pacifist, has been giving more attention to military matters. While the defense budget for 1935 amounted to $25,000,000, appropriations for military purposes have inreased from year to year. For the current year the Swedish military budget amounts to about $675,000,000. The national income of Sweden will approximate about $3,000,000,000 this year.

For each of the past two years Sweden has spent $600,000,000—or $100 for each man, woman, and child—for defense. A five-year plan has been adopted by the Riksdag which calls for an annual increase of about 33 per cent.

The smashing success of the three recently launched Swedish defense loans show the world the willingness of the Swedes to sacrifice and their confidence in their country's ability to defend itself.

As the Swedish Minister to the United States, Wollmar F Bostroem, declared recently on the occasion of the "Svenskarnas Dag" in Minnesota:

"Swedish neutrality is not any lurking in wait for the right moment to join that side which at the time seems to emerge as the victor from the present struggle. On the contrary, Sweden is, in her neutral attitude, animated by a whole-hearted conviction and decision to defend the freedom and independence of the Swedish soil at any cost against the attackers.

Outpost for Freedom

"It must also be remembered that by clinging to her strict neutrality and thus saving her own country from the destruction of war, Sweden has, as an outpost for freedom and democracy, been able to bring substantial help to her Scandinavian neighbors.

"The whole Swedish nation follows with ardent sympathy Norway's struggle for her sacred independence and it is by the way of Sweden that the epic story of this struggle has been told to the world. Also in Denmark, we witness an inspiring national feeling The Danish people are experiencing a hard ordeal, but the Danish culture—more than 1,000 years old—can never be conquered."

The appointment of General Thoernell as head of the Swedish armed forces is an interesting one because it is the first time that a commander in chief has not come from one of the old noble families.

Although the appointment of General Thoernell has broken with this tradition no one who is familiar with the political trend in Sweden is surprised by it. Minister of Defense Per Edvin Skoeld, who belongs to the Social-Democratic Party, is the son of a farmhand from Skåne (Sweden's southernmost province), who has worked hard to "democratize" his department. It was he who suggested General Thoernell as commander in chief.

General Thoernell comes from a clerical family. The son of a minister, he was born in Troenoe, in the province of Gastrikeland. He wanted to be a physician but his parents' meager means did not permit the long years of study for this profession, and it was decided on a military career for the son instead. He won a free admission to the Stockholm Military Academy and at the age of 20 received a commission in the Uppland Regiment, became Ensign and Lieutenant and was marked by his superiors for the General Staff.

Observer at Front

In 1907, he was appointed junior officer of the Staff and served there till 1915, when he was sent as observer to the war fronts in Europe. He was at the Italian, Russian, and Hungarian-Serbian fronts and had opportunities to study the Austrian-Hungarian Army. In the midst of the World War he was called back to Sweden and appointed Captain of the Alvsborg Regiment.

He used this time to prepare himself for the examinations as teacher at the Higher War College in Stockholm, which he passed with high marks. His specialty was infantry tactics, and since 1917 almost all high officers of the Swedish Army have been tutored in this field by him.

In 1931 he was appointed General Inspector of the Engineers, and in 1933 Major General and Inspector of the Infantry. Meanwhile, he had been sent abroad again several times for military studies. In 1925, he studied the French Army, in 1930 the Netherlands armed forces, and in 1935 the German Army.

Swedish Troops Hold Maneuvers

By the Associated Press

Berlin, From German Broadcasts, Oct. 15

Large Swedish maneuvers "on a war-like basis" were held outside Stockholm Oct. 11 in the presence of tens of thousands of spectators, trans-ocean's correspondent reported in a dispatch from the Swedish capital.

"Tanks, flame-throwers, dive-bombers and other modern weapons were in action," the correspondent reported. "Troops numbering 5,000 participated in the maneuvers, which were favored by fine weather.

"Members of the royal family as well as military attaches of Axis powers watched the maneuvers."

Two Japanese Candidates Quit

HONOLULU, Oct. 15 (AP)—Two of five successful candidates of Japanese ancestry in the Oct. 3 territorial primaries have announced their withdrawal from the November election.

They are Noboru Miyake and George K. Watase, renominated as supervisors of the Island of Kauai.

Mr. Miyake said that, as the eldest elected official of Japanese ancestry of Kauai, he felt he should be the leader in a withdrawal of all candidates of such ancestry in November.

The other three are Wallace Otsuka, nominated to the territorial legislature from Kauai; Supervisor Sakuichi Sakai, who has been re-elected to his post on the island of Hawaii, and Yakata Hamamoto, Republican nominee for Supervisor of Kauai.

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Berlin Radio Takes Text From Smuts' London Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio took the London visit of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, as its text yesterday for broadcasts suggesting that big British and American military moves may be in the making in North and West Africa.

Typical of recent broadcasts indicating Germany's keen interest in what may be brewing in Africa, one quoted a German Transocean dispatch from Stockholm as saying:

"While British Government quarters are silent on the visit of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Marshal Smuts, to London, the British press is all the more interested in this event, according to Swedish reports from London.

"British papers interpret it as a further indication that great events are pending in North Africa and perhaps also in West Africa.

"The fact that Smuts will proceed to Washington after having completed his visit in London in order to discuss matters with President Roosevelt and his military advisers is regarded as further proof that major actions are being prepared in Africa. The belief is voiced that American troops will play a very important role in the coming developments."

Going ever farther than this, a Madrid message to the German-controlled Swedish Telegraph Bureau predicted a change in status quo in French West Africa soon and reported that British and American troops were concentrated on the frontier of Gambia and Senegal, opposite Vichy-controlled territory.

This report, heard by Reuters at Stockholm, said "a rumor that a large Allied convoy was seen off Dakar cannot be confirmed."

Sugar Stamp 9 for 3 Pounds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Sugar ration stamp No. 9 will be good for the purchase of three pounds of sugar for home use between Nov. 1 and Dec. 15, the office of Price Administration announced today.

Stamp No. 8, which calls for five pounds, expires at midnight Oct. 31.

OPA also announced allotments for industrial and institutional users for November and December.

Institutional users, including hotels, restaurants and similar institutions, will receive 60 per cent of the sugar base established by them. An allotment of 85 per cent has been established for hospitals treating patients suffering from acute illness and temporarily residing in the hospital. OPA said, however, that it was expected the greater part of the sugar would be used for patients and that doctors, nurses, and hospital employees would be served the same as persons eating in other institutions.

Industrial users of sugar will receive 70 per cent of the sugar base established by them. The ration period for industrial and institutional users begins Nov. 1, but applications for allotments may be made any time up to Nov. 5. The 70 per cent allotment for industrial users is the same as the allotment for the September-October period. During the September-October period, however, industrial users were given a bonus of 10 per cent, making a total of 80 per cent. The original 50 per cent allotment for institutional users was raised to 75 per cent by the inclusion of a 25 per cent bonus.

"The present sugar supply does not justify the continuance of these bonus increases in the allotments," OPA said.

California's Surplus Nears $50,000,000 Mark

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 15 (AP)—California's cash surplus neared the $50,000,000 mark today as wartime spending continued to improve the condition of a State Treasury that was in the red $34,718,560 a year ago.

Poland's Youth Keep Torch of Liberty Burning

Preparing for National Service

Upper: Sir Arthur MacMichael, British High Commissioner of Palestine and Trans-Jordania, reviews the Polish Junacy in their camp. Youngest of these are in the foreground. Soldiers' shorts and elbow-length shirts have been rolled up to fit the youngsters who lacked other clothing. Lower: Poles from Russia, among them members of the Junacy, arrive in Britain.

Many Polish Orphans Train to Serve Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 50,000 Polish orphans—victims of the Nazi invasion—are living in Russia and gradually are being shipped to fighting fronts with Polish units, it was disclosed here recently by Polish sources.

According to a Polish Telegraph Agency report, 12,000 Polish orphans from Russia have already arrived in Iran, where they have been hospitably received. The British military and civil authorities have done everything possible to provide shelter and food for these arrivals. The authorities are working over plans for sending additional groups to Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Southern Rhodesia. Five hundred children will find homes in the Union of South Africa.

The Maharaja of one of the Indian provinces has given his residence and gardens on the shore of the Indian Ocean for the use of 500 of the children. Another Maharaja has also offered to provide for the care of 5,000 Polish children.

A letter recently received in New York from the Jerusalem Y. M. C. A. tells of what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for several thousands of these boys who have already been taken on to Palestine, and what it hopes to do for more arriving. The "Y" "buildings" consist of tents fastened together and simply furnished and equipped with games and a canteen for serving the simple food the boys need. It is reported that the place is constantly crowded with the boys and that the whole atmosphere has been changed by the opening of the swietlica, the Polish word for social center.

Several thousand already have been granted permission by Soviet authorities to accompany Polish troops leaving Russian territory for the Middle East.

Those between the age of 12 and 17 are formed into groups known as "Junacy"—a ter mused by the Poles before the war to designate an organization that corresponded to the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States. In the Junacy camps the day begins at 5:30 a. m. with the flag-raising and morning prayer. At 6 o'clock breakfast is served and between that time and 8 o'clock a. m. roll call, camp cleanup, and such things. From 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock are lessons, followed by military and scout training, in which the boys delight. With the exception of two hours in the afternoon, the remainder of the day is free.

Within the limits of their possibilities, Polish authorities and representatives of organizations working with these boys are doing all they can to discover and develop the abilities of the individual youth and prepare him for useful living and service to his country.

Those who went to the Middle East were confronted with the problem of finding proper clothing. No clothing to fit these boys was at hand. It was therefore necessary to use soldier uniforms of shorts and shirts and cork helmets. On some of these youngsters the shorts touch the ground and have to be rolled over and over to make appropriate pant-length for the wearer; shirt sleeves of elbow length for an adult likewise are rolled up, and helmets have to be padded to keep them from resting on the Junak's nose.

A considerable number of the older boys among the Junacy have been sent to aviation units for training as pilots in Britain.

Maharajas Help

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP) — Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, and the Maharaja of Navanagar completed arrangements Saturday to care for several thousands of the 12,000 Polish refugee children who arrived recently in Iran from Russia.

The Maharajas of Navanagar and Patiala have agreed to care for up to 5,000 children each on their great estates in India.

Lend-Lease Harvest And It's Not Hay

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—Lend-lease doesn't provide for it—but British sailors are helping Virginia farmers with their haying.

It began in a small way, but promises to get bigger. A yeoman aboard a British warship here for overhaul met a Norfolk County farmer "frightfully in need of hands." The yeoman told the ship's chaplain, who told the ship's skipper, who said "Go ahead."

The skipper stipulated that his crew accept no pay. The farmers—resourceful chaps—get around this, however, by entertaining the sailors in their homes, dining them, taking them to shows. One farmer plans to play host at a Virginia Beach hotel this week end to his group of bluejacketed helpers.

The ship's chaplain—he asked to remain anonymous—said: "We would like to place men on farms in other parts of Virginia. It's a grand way to spend their leave."

Their experiences on the farms, the chaplain said, "are doing these boys a world of good. Many boys came aboard ship at 16 years of age. This is the first real leave some of them have had for almost two years. They hadn't been in a private home for almost two years. They need to get 50 or 100 miles away from salt water for awhile."

The man who started the ball rolling towards solving the farm labor shortage in these parts is Yeoman of Signals Roy Cooke of Portsmouth, England. "This is the first time I've had leave in about 15 months," the yeoman said. "I definitely enjoyed the experience. The hospitality shown us was gratifying to everybody."

Nazis Try Racial Issue In So. African Propaganda

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While a sudden outburst of U-boat sinkings off South Africa have given the Dominion some intimation that the war is on the point of switching from Russia to the African Continent, the activity of Nazi propagandists in South Africa has already raised serious problems for the mixed population around the Cape.

The fact that Nazi propagandists are using the alleged presence of American Negro troops in South Africa in an attempt to split the weakest link in the chain of British dominions along the racial lines is no doubt partly the cause of Premier Jan Christian Smuts' present trip to London.

Day after day the Nazis beat their drums on the race question. Their broadcasts mainly in Afrikaans, the language of the Afrikaners (Boers) who outnumber all other whites in the dominion—provide a striking example of the Axis propaganda technique of "divide and conquer."

On Sept. 26, the Nazis first claimed that Negroes were present among the "no more than 15,000 to 18,000" American troops in the South African Union. "The presence of these troops makes more strict supervision of the native population necessary." In a subsequent broadcast Berlin told Germans in America that the United States had 20,000 troops in South Africa, and that there was "a considerable feeling of an approaching crisis" in the Union.

Groundwork Prepared

Last July the Nazis had prepared the way for this new propaganda campaign by referring to American Negro troops in Northern Ireland as a horrible example of what might happen in South Africa. The Nazis obviously believe that the race issue is their best bet. Fear of the Negro is widespread in the Union, where the black population outnumbers the whites by approximately three to one.

This fear is strongest among descendants of the Dutch Boers, who fought wars against the natives as well as against the British from 1899 to 1902. These Afrikaners therefore are peculiarly susceptible to Dr. Goebbels' persuasive propaganda.

The Nazi appeals are also made on ideological grounds. On Oct. 3 Berlin quoted in Afrikaans a manifesto of the pro-Nazi South African nationalist organization Ossawa Brandwag, as follows: "South Africa does not need a republican or democratic form of government. . . . Authoritarian states, like Nazi Germany, are supported by much greater majorities than democracies. Therefore, such governments have much more right to call themselves a people's government than those countries which depend on parliamentary whims."

The manifesto quotes former Premier Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, leader of the opposition, as saying that "the basic foundations of Nazism have always existed in the hearts of the African Boers." In stereotyped Nazi phrases, it claims that the people of South Africa have been victimized by their government "for Jewry and international money power. . . . South Africa must not be ruined by the godless revolution of communism."

Pleasing to Berlin

As for the future, the manifesto says, "A national government will mercilessly wipe out all foreign elements in the union. . . . One of the great problems is the relationship between Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking peoples. This problem can only be solved after independence has been obtained, not by a parliamentary system. . . . With an authoritarian system the creation of a healthy white race must be secured."

Berlin gleefully cites frequent reports of the arrest of Afrikaners, Negroes, and "immigrated refugees" on suspicion of sabotage, and tells of a revolver attempt on General Smuts' life. Afrikaners recently heard the Nazis say, "Smuts . . . knows that the [pro-Nazi] party is a real people's party, and that he must put it down at no matter what cost. That explains the insults, the acts, the jailings."

The Nazis are doing their best to drive a variety of verbal wedges between South Africa and its Allies. The Afrikaners are told that Great Britain can no longer help them. The sending of an American Economic Commission to the Union is interpreted as showing that "the Americans want to settle in South Africa for good."

The Nazis use propaganda against military conscription to encourage the pacifists and hamper the war effort. The wives of South African soldiers are said to be in constant danger of attacks by burglars, and police protection against Negroes and criminals is "still inadequate." Berlin also claims that shortages of food are causing general dissatisfaction, and that people who do not have reserves of clothing "will get into bad shape, sooner or later."

But there is abundant evidence that the great majority of the Afrikaners, who constitute 56 per cent of the 2,156,000 whites in the Union, are coming over to the United Nations viewpoint on the war. In September, 1939, General Hertzog, who is currently being praised by the Nazis, came within a few votes of getting Parliament to pass a neutrality resolution. Now he is considered a traitor by a large section of the Afrikaners themselves.

General Smuts, like his predecessor, General Hertzog, is a Boer who once fought against Britain. He is now the doyen of the Union. He helped Woodrow Wilson to sponsor the League of Nations. His present dreams are of a Pan-African federation and a decent postwar world.

The coming of hostilities to North Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Madagascar brought the war home to the Afrikaners. The development of large scale U-boat operations off the coasts of the Union constitutes a real threat to their homeland.

Today 160,000 South Africans—one-seventh of the country's white men—are serving in the Allied forces and fraternizing with American, British, and Anzac troops. But under the present law, Union troops still cannot be sent away from the Continent. This was one reason for the loss of some 25,000 South Africans at Tobruk, which was a major tragedy to the Union forces.

There are now more than 600 war factories in South Africa, where gold was the only major industry before the war. These plants are turning out small arms, bullets, bombs, grenades, armor plate and armored cars, parts for weapons, shoes, clothes, and many kinds of war machinery.

By the end of this year the production of shells will be 37 times as great as it was two years earlier. Production of 600,000 tons of steel per year is planned by the South Africans.

Elections are scheduled for next year, and no great changes in South Africa's war policy can be expected until they are over. After that, universal conscription may be introduced, even over the protests of the gold mine operators. Sentiment for enlisting natives into the army is rising, and may predominate next year.

Deneys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister, and like his chief a former Boer warrior, is leading the fight to arm the natives. This fact is symbolic of the new attitudes that the war is fostering in the Union. One of the greatest gains that South Africa could experience through the winning of this war would be a lessening of the extreme racial discrimination which still prevails against the black citizens of the Union.

Food Hidden From Nazis Sold On 'Black Markets' in France

LONDON, Oct. 15 (ONA)—Illegal "black marketing" is now the normal order of life in France, in which the French indulge out of necessity and patriotism, and the Germans for graft.

Observers just reaching London report that anybody in France who has the money, who is connected with the food trade or who has friends in the country participates in illegal buying and selling. On the one hand, it is patriotic in so far as it keeps goods out of the hands of the Germans. On the other, it is the only way to get what you need. And, for good measure, it satisfies a Gallic urge to break regulations — especially German ones.

During the summer, Parisians booked up trains to the countryside of Brittany, Touraine, Poitou and Perche a month in advance for foraging trips, in which a deal behind a barn for a chicken would be a major prize.

In the St. Etienne coal mines, it is reported the "sickness" rate has increased 32 per cent above normal. Most of the "patients" could be found on bicycles, "black marketing" through the farm roads.

Food hidden away from the German authorities is reported to be the main source of the "black market" inventory. The highest bidder gets the produce, and sometimes the purchaser is a German, breaking the law to please his palate. Under-the-counter sales and barter are other systems, barter being preferred.

If a person is caught in the occupied part of France and wants to get into the free zone, an "Ausweis" (certificate) can be had, illegally, for 10,000 francs. A hundred thousand francs is reported sufficient to buy a complete set of papers for getting out of Europe, if you have the cash for other expenses.

Tea, normally priced at 40 francs a kilo (little over £2) is 1,000 francs on the "black market"; sugar, 5 francs a kilo normal, 60 to 100 francs; bread, 5 normally, 35 to 40.

Chickens, unobtainable regularly, are 150 francs on the "black market"; rabbits, unobtainable, 100 francs; eggs, unobtainable, 25 francs per egg out of season; typewriters, 5,000 francs prewar, 20,000 to 30,000 francs, "black market."

Living on rations and buying at the regular shops in France is reported to be a hardship, if not a hazard. In Lyon, there is a brand of salad dressing called "sos" which spoils if kept long. The ersatz soap injures the skin and ruins clothes. Bread is brown, tastes sour and is of bad quality, with a flour content of about 4 per cent.

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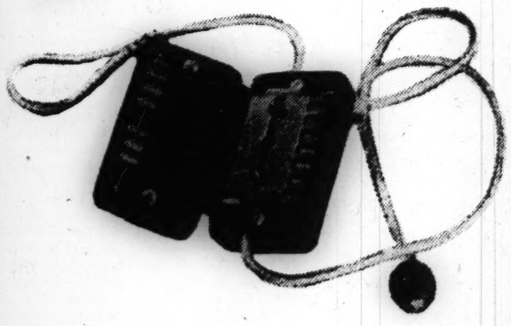

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New Zealand Guide Booklet: Traffic in Old English Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Following the example of the United States and British Governments, New Zealand has now issued its own guide for visiting soldiers, bearing on almost every other page the reminder, "Keep to the left."

"In traffic law," explains the booklet, "we follow the old English custom, not the American-European one. We're sorry if it causes you trouble."

Here is what New Zealand is like, according to the "Meet New Zealand" pamphlet. Area equals total of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Rhode Island together; population would just about go into Detroit.

"You will find that when you break the crust we're much like the folks back home. . . .

"We like games. They say that the three New Zealand R's are Racing, Rugby, and 'rastling.' Our recreations like yours tend to be outdoor ones, strenuous, even a little violent. . . .

"What may be a little confusing at first are the names we give to the occasions we drink tea. Morning tea (10 to 11) and afternoon tea (3 to 4) are plain enough. But you may be invited to come to tea. Tea is what you call 'supper' and 'supper' is what we call the refreshments served during the evening, after talk . . or pictures. . . .

"Our table manners may appear crude; we use our knives to load food onto our forks. It's the English method and efficient. But you go ahead and use your forks. . . .

"In most New Zealand restaurants tips are not given or expected. The waitress is called 'Miss' if you want to attract her attention. . . .

"You'll find our houses cold, since we are a hardy people able to kid ourselves that we don't need central heating. Still we try to make our welcome warm."

Since New Zealanders have been well trained by the movies, they "cotton" — catch on to — most American slang, says the booklet. For American information it offers "a little of our own," such as:

Aussie: Australian.
Biscuit: Cookie, cracker.
Bloke: Man.
Cow: May just mean cow, but may also mean an unpleasant man, woman, or situation.
Flicks: Movies.
Graft: Hard work.
Jake: O. K.
Pinch: Steal.
Possie: Position.
Sheila: Girl.
Torch: Flashlight.
Tram: Streetcar.

The booklet, prepared in New Zealand, is being distributed in the United States by the New Zealand Legation to mothers, wives, and other relatives of men in the United States forces stationed in New Zealand.

Native Language To Be Permitted In Welsh Courts

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The decisive second reading, assuring enactment, was given in the House of Commons yesterday to end a 400-year-old Welsh grievance—the compulsory use of English in the courts of Wales.

Impetus for the bill was given recently by a petition signed—in English—by more than 360,000 Welshmen.

The only regret of its author, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, was that David Lloyd George, Wales' illustrious elder statesman and Britain's World War I Prime Minister, could not be in the House to see the achievement of a cause he long championed.

The bill establishes the right of any Welshman charged in a Welsh court to speak his own tongue, if he chooses, instead of English and dictates that any cost for interpreters be paid from public funds.

Cosmo Hamilton

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Cosmo Hamilton, who passed on yesterday at Shanley Green, was one of Britain's well-known novelists and playwrights.

Hamilton was an assumed name which he took from his mother's maiden name. He was son of the late Henry James Gibbs and a brother of the writers Sir Philip Gibbs and Arthur Hamilton Gibbs. Mr. Hamilton served in the United States Liberty Loan campaign in 1917 and was known as a contributor to American magazines.

Girls' Corps Mixes Fun and Discipline

Bring Fame to Greenwood Lake

Girls share in various parades and make four special trips each year. The majorette of 1941 appears in the lower picture.

Girls' Corps of New York Village Benefits 'Whole Countryside'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.—Knowing that girls and boys need wholesome recreation, supervision, discipline, and understanding leadership, the village of Greenwood Lake handled this need for its young people and reduced juvenile delinquency as well as raising morals and morale for "the whole countryside," in the words of one resident.

John Hilgers, a resident of Greenwood Lake and himself the father of two daughters, gathered together 11 other girls in town and drilled them in a few simple march steps.

Then the idea of forming the drill corps into a musical unit was conceived. A drum and a pair of drum sticks were found, and a bugle, battered and bent and hard to blow.

At the beginning of the school term of 1940, the Recreation Girls Corps of Greenwood Lake had grown to 29 girls. Twelve new bugles of the piston type were bought through the generosity of some of the townspeople.

As the Corps has grown in number and developed in quality, the girls have realized that the foundation of their success is discipline; they have seen that drill and dancing have given them rhythm and poise; they have found their posture improved; and they know that while on parade, perfect order and dignity must be maintained. There is time for wholesome good fun at the parties; and surely no group of young people has a better time than these girls of the Recreation Girls Club of Greenwood Lake.

Fund Raised for Trailer

Each girl pays five cents dues a week. There is also a General Fund raised at entertainments and used for equipment and upkeep. One of the latest purchases is a trailer painted white with green trim in which the instruments are carried to and from parades.

The girls look forward to four special trips each year—into New York, once to Coney Island, and other times to other places. They travel always all together by special bus.

In the year 1941-1942 there were 68 girls in the Corps. Many are the trophies in the glass case in an old schoolhouse which the Corps has remodeled into a comfortable clubhouse for long winter evenings. Some of the girls who have been "graduated" from the Corps are always on hand to help with instruction for the new girls. The esprit de corps is extraordinary. The uniforms are attractive, the instruments are the best—at the present time these alone are insured for $2,400. Mr. Hilgers, its founder, is still manager and director of the Corps, and he sees both present and future happiness for the girls in their work and play.

Attended World's Fair

The Corps has paraded in many places upon many occasions. The high lights have been a parade at the New York World's Fair for the Milk Fund Drive, the United States Government Victory Bond Drive in New York City last month, and the Pulaski Day Parade on Fifth Avenue, New York, this October.

On May 24, 1941, the girls played at the Presentation Service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. The Diocesan Bulletin of the Diocese of New York, of which the Rt. Rev. William Manning is Bishop, pays a tribute to the Recreation Girls Corps in these words: "There are 45 girls in the Recreation Girls Drum Corps, and 15 in training. The Corps is under the direction of a committee elected by the girls and trained by professional musicians. The strictest discipline is maintained. The results of both are evident in the conduct and playing of the Corps and an advanced degree of professional perfection has been attained."

Nazi Occupation Is Costing France $7,500,000 Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—German occupation costs France $7,500,000 daily, the Fighting French delegation in Washington reported today.

The cost of every hour of occupation is enough to support 500 French families of three persons each for an entire year, the delegation said.

According to the latest reports France has paid since the armistice 320 billion francs (about $8,000,000,000). Up to May 10, 1941, France paid 400 million daily, when the figure was reduced to 300 million francs a day.

Germany uses 100 millions to cover the expenses of her troops of occupation. The other 200 millions are spent to buy French agricultural products, plundering France of her resources, to buy raw materials for fortifications being built along the French coast, and to pay the wages of workers employed in their construction — making France pay to build up a rampart against her future liberators. The Nazis also buy shares in important French firms in order to obtain their control.

Goebbels: Reich Fights for Space And Resources

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Germany is fighting for conquest, for space and resources, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has announced.

A German radiocast, heard in New York Oct. 14, quoted from Goebbels' latest article in the magazine "Das Reich":

"This time, neither throne nor altar is the issue but grain and oil and space for our increasing population, which could not live and be fed in the narrow space it hitherto occupied . . .

"Every hero's life that is extinguished at the fronts is part of this way. From these seedlings of our people a rich harvest will some day flow . . .

"Our plutocratic opponents speak of so-called democratic freedom which means nothing to us . . .

"The profound disturbances of our age, which grip us all, are crowned eternally and unchangeably by the will for space. It gives to the war its innermost meaning.

"It elevates the greatest and hardest sacrifices which are made for the people who are coming and who can demand and expect of us that we fulfill our cause in loyalty to our duty."

Dame Marie Tempest

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Dame Marie Tempest, celebrated actress, who passed on in London, has had a stage career which fills five columns of "Who's Who in the Theater."

Born in London July 15, 1864, her real name was Marie Susan Etherington. She was educated in Belgium and in Paris and started as a performer in musical comedy and light opera, then, at the peak of her fame, switched to straight plays, acting in dozens of hits over all the world.

She made her first New York appearance in August, 1890, in "Red Hussar." That year and the next, she toured the United States and Canada with the J. C. Duff Comic Opera Company. Subsequently, she paid numerous visits to United States cities, where she was a prime favorite.

Dame Marie yielded finally to blandishments of the movie makers, and, in 1936, shared honors with Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata."

Failure to Declare Currency of U. S. Costs $400,000

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP) — Ellis Kahn, Russian-born former peddler who made a fortune in furniture, lost £100,000 ($400,000) of it today as a fine for failure to offer for sale to the Treasury $135,593 in United States currency.

The prosecutor said that a censor reading Mr. Kahn's mail learned of undeclared deposits made by Mr. Kahn before the war in a Boston bank and the Day Trust Company.

Besides the fine, he was assessed $200 in costs and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He was given no time to pay the fine. The alternative to payment is 10 months' imprisonment.

Mr. Kahn pleaded guilty to five summonses under the wartime law by which Britain requires its subjects to offer United States money for sale to the Treasury in order to obtain exchange for purchases in the United States.

'Horse Marines' Volunteers to Go

MIAMI, Fla. Oct. 15 (AP)—Volunteer "horse marines" guarding Florida's long coast will give way soon to horse-riding, gun-toting boatswains, coxswains and seamen of the regular Coast Guard.

Volunteers were told last night that the voluntary aspects of the mounted beach patrol "have been found to be impracticable because of the problem of maintenance of horses and equipment," but it was made clear that the plan was successful enough to make it a regular part of the armed forces.

The Army will co-operate in the new plan by providing cavalry mounts, saddles, bridles and other equipment, and will maintain the horses.

Men not within the draft ages or with minor physical disabilities that can be waived will be sought as "horse marines" when recruiting starts about two weeks hence. Expert horsemen of military age will be considered, but these will be liable for service anywhere, ashore or afloat. Present volunteer members will be given preference if they wish to join up.

Men will live in barracks when the regular service takes over, and stables will be established at strategic points.

Later on, Coast Guard officials hinted, a distinctive uniform may be issued and titles a little less seagoing than boatswain, coxswain and seaman used.

Peasant Revolt Is Reported Against Nazi Tool in Croatia

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Nazi-created State of Croatia was reported torn by civil strife today, with followers of the powerful peasant leader, Dr. Vladimir Matchek, in open revolt against the Puppet Government of Dr. Ante Pavelitch.

Yugoslav sources, who would not permit their names to be used, said an army of about 4,000 well-organized peasants was battling the Pavelitch brown-shirted Ustachi—the militia which he organized in emulation of Premier Mussolini's Blackshirts.

The revolt added to the complications facing the Axis armies of occupation in Yugoslavia, already engaged in bitter strife with the insurgent forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, who has been waging guerrilla warfare from the fastnesses of the Yugoslav Mountains.

General Mihailovitch was said to be constantly reinforcing his army, and the effectiveness of his campaign was demonstrated by official Italian figures reporting that 4,389 Italian soldiers had been killed and 4,490 wounded in the Balkans in the last 10 months.

[Advices from Ankara, Turkey, said reports were current there that the Germans might take over control of Croatia and Slovenia because of dissatisfaction with Italy's failure to cope with continued anti-Axis outbreaks. These reports said Germany might also demand full control of the Adriatic port of Trieste, which Italy got from Austria at the end of World War I.]

Communications in Yugoslavia were reported in a turmoil as a result of repeated attacks by insurgents upon railway trains. Yugoslav quarters said 46 trains had been derailed in Croatia alone in September and declared that Nazi troops were compelled to guard the whole length of the Zagreb-Belgrade Railway.

These quarters expressed belief the Croat revolt had been stirred up by the arrest of Dr. Matchek and five other leaders of the Croatian Peasant Party for their refusal to co-operate with the Axis.

Dr. Matchek, who for years had the largest popular following of any Croatian leader, was opposed to Dr. Pavelitch's Fascist-type regime, but being an exponent of moderation had not actively opposed it.

News of the revolt followed by two days a German radio announcement that Dr. Pavelitch's Cabinet had resigned and had been replaced by a new set of ministers pledged to govern according to "Ustachi principles."

Dr. Matchek had been under surveillance ever since the so-called independent state of Croatia was set up, but Premier Pavelitch had not given up hope of finally persuading him to take a cabinet position and lend his influence to the Government.

Dr. Matchek has for years had the largest popular following of any Croatian leader. He was strongly opposed to the Fascist type of government set up by Dr. Pavelitch, but, being an exponent of moderation, had not actively fought it.

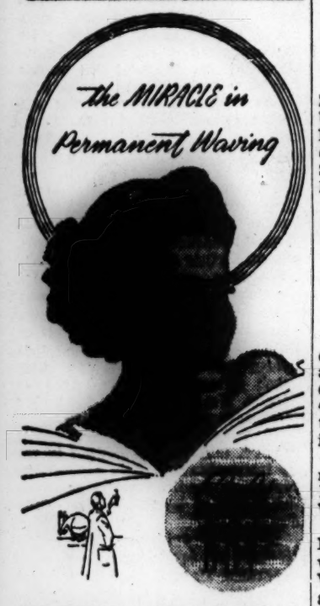
His arrest apparently provoked the peasant uprising, which was the first large-scale action of the Croatians against the Government. There had been considerable sabotage and fighting in Croatia, but it had been carried out largely by Serbs and other groups within the State.

Women of Britain 'Good' in Rail Jobs

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 15—More than 80,000 British women have taken over the jobs of railwaymen called into the services, the British radio reported. Another 25,000 are waiting to be called up, it added.

Ninety-five thousand men who used to work in Britain's railways are now in the services. The four railway companies say that the women are doing a good job.



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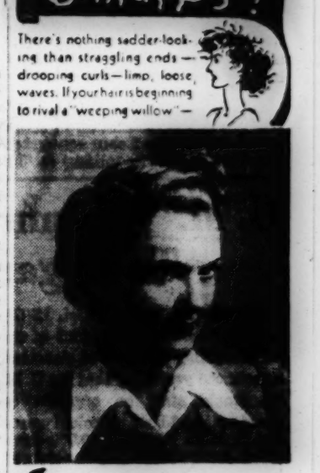

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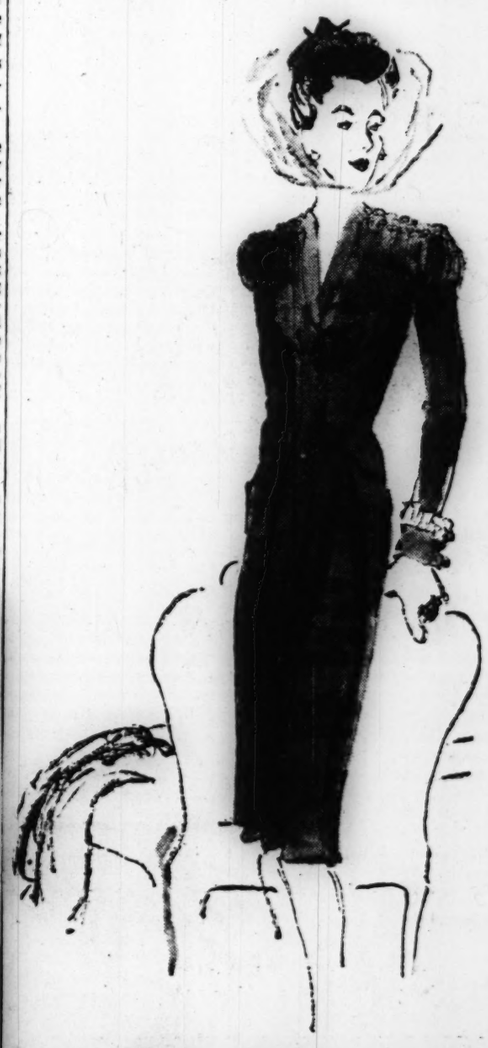

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Green Again Heads A. F. of L.; Boston Next Convention City

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 15 (AP)—The rank and file of the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor headed homeward today after re-electing President William L. Green for his eighteenth full term and designating Boston as the 1943 convention city. Also elected yesterday were Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, 13 Vice-Presidents and the 15 members of the Executive Council, which was summoned to a meeting today.

In accepting another term as President, Mr. Green declared that solidarity within the ranks of labor must be a "solemn objective" during 1943, which he said he believed would be the decisive year in the war.

The delegates heard Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters, denounce the remarks delivered yesterday by A. Philip Randolph on the racial discrimination and Indian Nationalist issues. Mr. Randolph is the college-educated Negro President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mr. Tobin, who was a fraternal delegate last month to the British Trades Union Congress, said Mr. Randolph had "smeared" and "insulted" the Congress. He said that Mr. Randolph had implied that the British and American Trade Unions were enjoying de luxe conditions at the expense of persecutions in India.

"There wasn't a man in that Congress," said Mr. Tobin, "who did not believe wholeheartedly in freedom or self-government for the people of India." He said Sir Stafford Cripps and America's Louis Johnson had investigated and found "an impossible situation."

Discussing Mr. Randolph's charges of discrimination in union membership, Mr. Tobin contended, Mr. Randolph was talking to "his own people" and that "men of this type who make those utterances, educated men, are doing more, in my individual opinion, to destroy the future progress of the black man, which we are trying to bring about, than any section within a local union constitution or international bylaw."

Mr. Randolph went to a microphone on the floor and tried to speak when Mr. Tobin finished. Mr. Green, with a bang of the gavel, said, "You presented your address yesterday, and Delegate Tobin asked as a matter of personal privilege that he be allowed to make a statement in return. We must now consider the incident closed."

Mr. Randolph appealed several more times for the floor, and each time Mr. Green gaveled him into silence. A couple cries of "Sit down" were heard, and Mr. Randolph retired.

The convention's report from its Committee on International Labor Relations said:

"The exclusion of trade unions or organizations of workers of lands other than Britain in the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee is in no way a disclaimer by the Federation of our unequivocable support to the Russian and Chinese workers and to the workers of all other United Nations. To the contrary the Federation did not hesitate a moment in supporting military aid to Soviet Russia when Hitler unleashed his legions against that country in June, 1941."

The report was an exposition of the Executive Council's action last May when a British Trade Union delegate invited the A. F. of L. to join the British-Soviet Trade Union Committee. The Council offered a counter-proposal, accepted by the British, that an Anglo-American Trade Union Committee be formed and that the British act as a liaison between the A. F. of L. and the Soviet Trade Unions.

U. M. W. Announces Drive To Organize Supervisors

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, announced yesterday that the U. M. W. would start an organization drive among 20,000 chemical workers in West Virginia, 50,000 coal-mine supervisory employees, and "great segments of agricultural labor."

As the 37th U. M. W. convention came to a close and after conditional agreement to work a six-day week and postponement of wage demands, Mr. Lewis made a 45-minute speech pledging his Union to "great continued efforts to organize the unorganized," and reiterating previous statements that the U. M. W.—which withdrew from the Congress of Industrial Organizations last week—would not seek to destroy established unions.

Referring to the convention's action amending the U. M. W. constitution to admit nonhiring mine bosses, Mr. Lewis said, "we will proceed during the next six months to take them in. They are practical coal miners and former members. Their standards are affected by the industry's wage structure. It is fitting to protect them and for them to bear their proportional cost of maintenance of the U. M. W."

Mr. Lewis also announced that the Union would go ahead to "complete the work of organizing the baker's dozen coal mines not recognizing the U. M. W."

He named specifically the Alabama Coal & Iron Company, the Clinchfield Coal Co., and the West Kentucky Coal Company.

After an hour's debate, the 37th convention accepted the Scale Committee's recommendation for a 42-hour week, as requested by Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes for the remaining contract period ending next March 31.

Mr. Lewis immediately sent Mr. Ickes a telegram promising to work out under certain conditions details with Appalachian operations in a few days.

He told Mr. Ickes further that the coal industry must have a maximum price scale adequate to permit payment of time and a half for the sixth day "as in other industries"; and that coal operators must be allowed priorities on needed repair parts and replacements for equipment.

Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, told delegates that the industry would meet the Government's goal of 600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal next year if these conditions were met and also would build up a stockpile big enough "to bury the Axis powers."

The Scale Committee also recommended seeking double pay for Sunday and holidays, abolition of all "discriminatory differentials between districts," and adjustment of "inequalities in rates of pay now existing between certain day-wage classifications."

It urged establishment of uniform wage rates for all work performed in mechanized mines in specified regions and consideration of "proper differentials between the various classifications of such labor."

Vagrants Get a Chance At Farm Work—4 Accept

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15 (AP)—Labor on a farm as the punishment for vagrancy will be the rule here for the duration.

Police Magistrate William D. Conway announced the new policy today when he offered five men charged with vagrancy their choice of farm labor or jail. Four chose farm labor.

"I'm now awaiting calls from farmers who need help," Magistrate Conway said.

Chilean Police Guard German Ousted by U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 15 (AP)—Chilean police were reported mounting guard today over Dr. Hans Borchers, former German Consul General in New York and former Consul in Cleveland, who arrived in this country last March without diplomatic or consular credentials.

It was understood that Borchers, who was ousted from the United States in 1941 following the closing of German consulates by Federal order, had been placed under surveillance at Zapallar, seaside resort north of Valparaiso.

Police were said to be taking three other men, arrested last week as German spies and refused permission to enter Argentina, to the same resort. They were identified as Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Ross, and Wilhelm Dorbach.

No official statement was forthcoming immediately regarding Herr Borchers, known as an associate of Capt. Fritz Weidemann, former German Consul General at San Francisco, who traveled widely in South America and the Orient after his ouster from the United States.

The reported action, however, came as political circles continued to seethe with debate provoked last week when Sumner Welles, United States Acting Secretary of State, said in a speech at Boston that both Chile and Argentina were being used as bases by Axis agents.

Herr Borchers had been Consul in Cleveland and Consul General in New York 15½ years when the United States Government closed all German consulates in the country in June, 1941.

With his wife he went to San Francisco in July and joined Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General in San Francisco. They planned to leave for Japan, but received their British safe conduct permit after the boat had sailed. They then flew to New York and returned to Germany via Lisbon.

Both Herr Borchers and Captain Wiedemann were friends of Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, Hungarian, who was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in December, 1941, and later interned.

Herr Borchers' name figured briefly in the Lindbergh kidnaping case when he disclosed on March 1, 1935, that the German Consul General in Boston had received a letter which purported to offer new information on the case. Nothing more was ever heard of the letter, however, indicating that there was no foundation for the claims.

Welles Speech Not To Affect Relations

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 15 (AP)—A high Government official said yesterday it was a "shame" that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had made his charges against Argentina in a public speech instead of through diplomatic channels, but declared the episode would not affect good relations between the two countries.

The official, who cannot be named, said Argentina was letting rest its protest with an expression of "displeasure" at Mr. Welles' speech Oct. 8 in Boston in which he declared Argentina and Chile were stabbing their neighbors in the back by permitting Axis agents to operate in their territory.

Argentina will take prompt action at any time United States authorities present proof of Axis espionage in Argentina, this official declared, and he indicated the episode would not be allowed to interfere with negotiations for development of Argentine oil resources with United States-made machinery.

Argentina is still waiting for equipment the United States promised to send to detect illegal radio stations, he said. Argentina has sent experts to the United States to learn to operate this equipment and they have now returned.

Sailing Vessels

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Oct. 15 (AP)—Dispatches from Belize, British Honduras, said yesterday that work had begun in shipyards there on construction of sailing ships to be used in trade between the United States and Central America.

Similar ships, it was added, will be built in Honduran yards in the Bahia Islands.

Glimpses of Willkie's Odyssey

Associated Press

Roosevelt's Special Envoy Gets Around

Exchange of greetings with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is shown in top picture. Left to right are Mr. Willkie and the General and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Willkie, riding in car in the central picture, is reviewing Chinese troops near one of the battlefields.

Arriving at Minneapolis, Minn., on his way home Mr. Willkie (lower picture) is greeted by two Waacs, Lieut. Reva Startzer and Lieut. Florence Bousch. A Japanese sword taken in battle by the Chinese and presented to Mr. Willkie is carried by Lieutenant Bousch (right).

Willkie Tells Why Trip Proved Victory Sure

Continued from Page 1

place in the structure of the post-war peace?

Mr. Willkie was frank to say that no one is in a position to answer these questions dogmatically but he held that they made it the more urgent that the war be won as quickly as possible and that the United Nations be ready to offer the peoples of the world a constructive, forward-looking, realistic alternative to the regimented "new order" of the Axis.

Full Report to Come Later

The presentation to the American people of his most considered conclusions will await further preparation and last night Mr. Willkie chatted only informally with correspondents as he came from his long session with President Roosevelt. He perched casually on the edge of the great circular mahogany table in the outer executive office as nearly 100 reporters waited to hear at least a preliminary report of a trip which made his 1940 campaign itinerary seem like a suburban junket.

He started to read from a crumpled copy of a statement which he had dictated aboard the plane as he came from Minneapolis to Washington yesterday and got as far as "I reported very frankly to the President my views about various matters the President particularly asked me to look into" when one correspondent wanted to know "what matters?"

Mr. Willkie held it would be appropriate only for the President to reveal these matters, if he so chose.

Next: "Was the President satisfied with what you have done?"

For President to Say

"That's for him to say," he replied and added that Mr. Roosevelt had told him that "any reports that he had been critical of me while abroad were entirely wrong, entirely erroneous."

In answer to second-front questions, Mr. Willkie elaborated his views informally to this effect:

"Well, now here: I talked to military men all over the world—British, American, Russian and the rest of them—before I made my suggestion.

"I think I may say without boasting that I have had considerable experience in forming judgments after hearing the opinions of all concerned. That is the way a man arrives at a conclusion: hearing the conflicting views and the agreed views, and making up his mind on them all.

"And my recommendation about the second front was made in conformity with that practice. It was the result of my talks with all the military leaders I could interview.

Most Leaders Non-Military

"Of course, you hear it said that a civilian, a layman, shouldn't undertake to express opinions on military matters. Well, most of the leaders of the United Nations' governments are non-military men, and what they have to do in charting a military course is to resolve the conflicting opinions of their advisers and make a decision in the manner I have suggested.

"It was in that manner that I arrived at my conclusion that a second front was feasible and possible. Let me remind you that I had the benefit of the opinions of the military experts in all of the nations — 17 — through which I passed and with whom I had an opportunity to talk."

Mr. Willkie interjected a reminder that Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Josef Stalin, Premier of Russia, were laymen, although he conceded that each had had some brief military experience in earlier days.

"And so did I," he commented, referring to his experience as a captain of artillery in World War I.

The statement which Mr. Willkie started to read from at the beginning of his interview but which he never finished was as follows:

His Formal Statement

I have just reported to the President on the missions he asked me to fulfill for him when I went on my trip around the world.

As you know, I went for three chief purposes:

1. The first was to demonstrate to our Allies and to a good many neutral countries that there is unity in the United States on the purpose of winning this war. This was my own idea. Nobody asked me to do it. How well I did it you will have to ask the officials, the people and the newspapermen of 14 separate countries.

2. The second purpose of my trip was to accomplish certain things for the President. What those things were is naturally confidential as far as I am concerned. On some of them I reported back to him while I was still abroad. On the others, I have just made my report.

3. The third job I set out to do was to find out as much as I could, both for myself and for the American people, about this war and how it can be won—won quickly so that we can get back to our jobs again, and won securely so that the peace which follows it will hold.

I have found out a lot. Some of it I have already reported back from Cairo, from Moscow and from Chungking. A lot more I want to formulate and put in written form before making a report.

I have a plane waiting for me now at the airport, to take me back to New York where I started on this trip. I intend to take a few days of rest in Indiana and then I shall go to work on what I myself consider the most important thing I can do—making careful, crystal clear reports to the American people. How long that will take I don't know. I do know—because I have found out at first hand—that a lot of us, including public officials, are going to have to stretch our muscles and our minds before we win.

Before I go back to work—which will be at my old job—I am going to do what I can by an honest piece of reporting to my fellow citizens to help in this new job which we all face of re-educating ourselves to win this war and to win the peace.

Mr. Willkie, in New York today, is going to his home in Rushville, Indiana, for a few days during which he will prepare a full and formal report. He will be heard from more.

Rent Stabilizing Bill in Senate After Oral Passage by House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The House today passed by an oral vote and sent to the Senate a new anti-inflation measure directing the President to stabilize rentals throughout the nation on both residential and commercial property and to regulate charges by hotels and rooming houses.

The measure would authorize the President to freeze rentals and rates at what he considered fair levels in all states, the District of Columbia and the territories and possessions.

The House Banking Committee approved the bill unanimously yesterday after hearing economic director James F. Byrnes testify that charges for the use of real property in some cases had jumped as much as 200 per cent.

The Committee struck out a provision that rentals be stabilized as near as practicable at Sept. 15, 1942 levels, thus apparently opening the way for the President to fix any levels he deemed fair.

Mr. Byrnes explained the principal purpose of the bill was to extend rent controls to commercial property, and to "remove any uncertainty" about present powers over residential property. The measure does not provide rent controls for farm property.

U. S. Radio Influence on Italy And Elsewhere Scares Nazis

Continued from Page 1

particular points of propaganda which will have the greatest effect in that country.

At present, the American broadcasts are "raising the question of what the Italian position will be when the Nazis lose the war." They are also bearing down very heavily on the question of the second front, stressing the fact that immense Anglo-American forces are being gathered and that this front "may be opened anywhere," leaving the impression that Italy itself may feel the full weight of the Allied whirlwind.

Tied in with these warnings, there are the continual explanations, repeated day after day, of the extent to which Italy and the Italian people are being made the prisoners of Hitler.

Italy Gets Facts from U. S.

Some time ago the United States instituted the practice of picking up the uncomplimentary things which the Germans are saying about the Italian war effort and playing them back to Italy. The American radio recently informed the Italians that Berlin is now blaming Italy for not according sufficient protection to the shipping carrying goods to the North African forces of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

This broadcast has the double purpose of making the Italian people feel the scorn of Berlin and of letting them know of the success of the British in smashing the Axis' Mediterranean supply route.

Simultaneously, the Americans are announcing to Italy that during July and August the destruction of Italian submarines in the Atlantic Ocean has been the heaviest of the war. Nor does the radio fail to point out that Italian underwater craft were not designed to fight outside of the Mediterranean and that the German insistence is to blame for the high Italian losses.

The fact of large Italian losses in the Russian battle of Kletskaya is also being short-waved to Italy. American commentators suggest that these losses are aiding only Hitler and that meanwhile the Germans are thwarting Italian ambitions in the Balkans, particularly in Greece.

In discussing the effect of the American broadcasts, Mr. Davis admitted that "of course, short-wave broadcasting has its limitations, due largely to the fact that in enemy countries, and countries occupied by the enemy, people risk their lives if they listen to it.

"Nevertheless, there is evidence that they do listen to it—not so much in Japan, where probably most of our listeners are officials whose job is to find out what we are saying; but a good deal in Germany and Italy and still more in the occupied countries, where news broadcast by short-wave is spread farther and farther by various means.

"Wherever possible we are preparing to supplement these short-wave broadcasts by medium or long wave sent from stations much nearer our objective which will reach a much larger number of people. We are already doing this from several transmitters in England to Germany and Western Europe, and we are hoping to set up transmitters in Asia which will reach by medium wave most of the occupied territory and indeed Japan itself."

Additional evidence of the effectiveness of American propaganda regarding Italy is seen in the recent action of Attorney General Francis Biddle in removing the 600,000 unnaturalized Italians living in this country from the classification of "enemy aliens."

Furthermore, the Attorney General announced that copies of his Columbus Day speech, covering the action were now being dropped in Italy. He predicted that this action would have a "tremendous effect" in Italy.

The Italians are apparently already bothered by the action since they have it as a "buffoon maneuver" which they would regard with contempt.

Government to Redouble Efforts To Cut Civilian Pleasure Travel

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15 (AP)—Redoubled Government efforts to discourage civilian pleasure travel—with rationing of all travel the alternative should voluntary measures continue to prove unsuccessful—were in prospect for the nation today.

Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation told 700 trucking and railroad officials last night that pleasure travel still is "impeding troop movements and distribution of war materials."

"We have discovered that 40 per cent of the 400,000,000 passengers (yearly) on the railroads alone still are traveling for pleasure," he said.

"We had hoped to solve this volume of travel by voluntary methods," he continued. "We've tried to discourage this travel by abolishing passenger traffic to conventions, by the elimination of extra and special sections designed for pleasure traffic and by the elimination of little used passenger cars.

"Now it appears our efforts must be redoubled."

Mr. Eastman said gasoline rationing contributed to the new load of necessary travel and commented:

"Add to this load an army of 7,500,000 men which is planned for the country within the next year and you will have a total transportation load which our present facilities cannot meet."

Mr. Eastman told the railroaders that materials for building new rolling stock would be forthcoming soon and said the nation's railroads carried 30 per cent more freight thus far this year than last, which at that time was a record.

WLB's Rules For Changing Employee Pay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Acting under President Roosevelt's orders for stabilization of industrial wages, the War Labor Board has announced conditions under which employers may increase or lower the pay of individual workers without obtaining Government approval.

Generally speaking, individual wage adjustments would be permitted to reflect promotions, merit, increased productivity, and graduation from an apprentice or training program.

Such adjustments, the Board said, should not result in any "substantial" increase in the level of costs of the commodity being produced or service rendered. Neither should they furnish the basis for an increase in Government price ceilings or provide reasons for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings.

In a general order outlining its policy on individual wage adjustments, the Board said changes in pay rates would have to follow: 1. Terms of a wage agreement between employer and employees, or: 2. Established wage rate schedules, such as those generally accepted by employer and employee without being put into contract form.

It said further that such pay changes must result from one or more of these conditions:

Promotion or reclassification of the individual's work; change in the individual's merit; operation of an established plan of wage increases based upon length of service; an increase in the individual's productivity under piece-work or incentive pay plans; and operation of an apprentice or trainee system.

The Board said increases designed to compensate for merit would have to be within ranges established by wage agreements, by Government regulations or by customary practices of the particular industry.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

Evening, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Chimes radiocast at 7 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Mondays to Saturdays, 11.70mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Repeated by transcription: Mondays to Saturdays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

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CORRESPONDENT

Christian Scientist, wanted to act as part time news correspondent in Miami for The Christian Science Monitor. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full particulars.

Ballet Season Opens at Boston Opera House—Art Exhibition

Tudor's 'Pillar of Fire' Novelty on First Program

By Margaret Lloyd

Ballet Theater is in town, and with it lightness and brightness, comedy and color, and a touch of earth-sadness to keep you from flying too high. The main point is, see it while you may, for it will be gone after Saturday night's performance.

The main ballet to tell about is Antony Tudor's "Pillar of Fire," that product of the creative imagination which wrapped a full Opera House in still absorption last night until it was over, when it received its due ovation, and chiefly because it gave the audience credit for imagination, too.

The skimpiest of program notes hint a plot which projects a psychological drama of the heart, concerned less with outer action than with inner reaction. Nevertheless it unfolds simply, transparently, in terms of incredible freshness, in movement ideas absolutely new.

All without heroics, quite minus the ranting gesture, it shows how the neurotic Hagar loves and suffers for lack of love's response, and sins and suffers more, and finally comes to happiness. It is the felt experience communicated through inner tension. It is poetry without words, felt as music is felt, understood as music is, intangibly.

Yet the choregraphic details are crystal clear. And their purpose is reinforced (if reinforcement were needed) by Jo Mielziner's characterizing costumes and descriptive settings, as the mood is sustained by the romantic string tones (which could have been more luscious) of Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht."

* * *

Nora Kaye is the embodiment of Hagar, wracked with passion and pain, torn with grief and humiliation and anguish, all with intensifying restraint. When she is reunited with her lover, rising on her toes in an accession of joy, the air actually seems to grow luminous about her. Hugh Laing is the man who tempts her, Antony Tudor the man she loves, Lucia Chase the spinster sister whom she fears to become like, and Annabelle Lyon the youngster sister who artlessly attracts her lover's attention. And the parts fit them, or they the parts, as beautifully as their costumes.

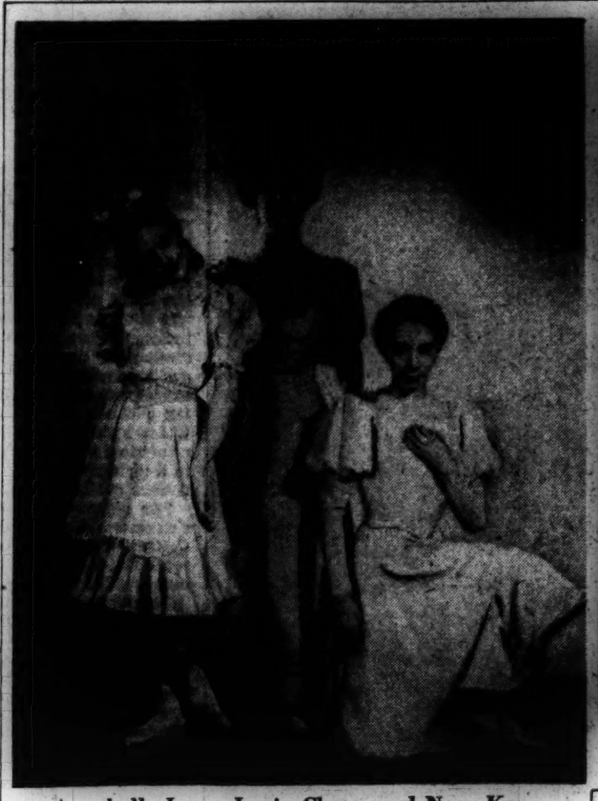
There are subsidiary themes. The Two Maiden Ladies Out Walking (Galina Razoumova and Roszika Sabo) weave an amusing little pattern that none the less bears on the central theme. The Lovers-in-Experience, in garish hues, the Lovers-in-Innocence, in soft shades of gray (a modern edition of the Greek chorus), drift and swirl in comment on the action, magnifying and enhancing it. There is not a wasted motion in the whole work.

The settings speak, from the moment the curtain rises on Hagar in a yellow dress, seated on her doorstep, framed by a sunny-papered hallway, the House Opposite looming dark and sinister in contrast. From time to time lighting effects disclose the movements of the Lovers-in-Experience within that house, which Hagar eventually enters. The houses melt away, and the scene becomes a dream-like forest. The period is circa 1900, the atmosphere is that of the perennial period of human emotions.

This is contemporary ballet. This is the precursor of the ballet of tomorrow. There has never been anything like it in ballet before, unless it is Tudor's own "Jardin aux Lilas," seen here last year—a wistful, tender sketch presaging the larger symphonic poem of today. "Pillar of Fire" will be repeated this afternoon (matinee begins at 3) and Saturday evening. It was conducted by Antal Dorati, who also conducted the closing jolly "Bluebeard," said to have been smartened and shortened. It is still smart, but the coda seemed very long. Or perhaps it was the intermissions.

* * *

"Swan Lake" opened the program, with Alicia Markova the shimmering, bird-like Queen of Swans. The suggestion of trembling feathers in the petits battements, the petits ronds des jambes, the delicate motions of the head, the exquisite arms and fingers, all plead forgiveness for hanging on to this ancient war horse. Then too there is the extenuating fact of Anton Dolin's livelier restaging, Lee Simonson's re-setting, and the men's costumes by Lucinda Ballard. And not to be overlooked is Dolin's self-sacrificing part as the Prince who stands around and supports the ballerina, with only one tiny little variation to show his skill. Mois Zlatin conducted this ballet.



Annabelle Lyon, Lucia Chase, and Nora Kaye
In "Pillar of Fire"

Pete-Semo

Irina Baronova and Semon Semenoff in 'Coppélia'
To be presented Saturday afternoon by Ballet Theater at the Opera House.

Aquarelles Inaugurating Vose Season

The Robert C. Vose Galleries have commenced the season with several exhibits. Water color seems the favored medium and the interest of the artists seems to divide between portraiture and landscape. Catherine Spencer Goodnow has a solo display of portraits painted in water color. Many of her models are children, and Mrs. Goodnow has an eye for their endearing traits. She does not ignore the details that will heighten her characterization, nor does she burden her composition with accessories. Her brush is well disciplined, working neatly and sparely in transparent washes; happiest when it is free and fluid, avoiding set and dry contours. Portraiture in water color is a trying effort, especially for a painter who leaves as little to chance and illusion as Mrs. Goodnow.

Among her adult portraits are two good likenesses of men, W. H. Nichols and the painter's father. Two portraits of women in uniform presage a favored subject for the forthcoming season.

A group of water colors and oils introduces a new name among Boston exhibitors, Julius W. Schulein, one of the many European painters who have found refuge in this land in recent years. Mr. Schulein has spent time in Paris and some of his pictures are lyrical interpretations of its landmarks. They are painted gently and imaginatively. Mr. Schulein's brush is responsive to the intangible qualities of atmosphere, and it expresses a quiet excitement in moments of reflection and discovery.

There is a miscellany of water colors by well-known New England aquarellists. They show characteristic trends in subject and technique. There are Southern views clearly defined by A. Lassell Ripley, a stormy marine by John Whorf, a scenic landscape by Charles Curtis Allen, an orderly snow scene by Paul Sample, and pictures by Edna Hibel and Vladimir Pavlosky. Finally, Vose Galleries is showing three modeled portraits by Evelyn S. Harmon. "Head of a Girl" is the most monumental of the three. D. A.

Beethoven and Mozart on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta will present Beethoven's "Coriolanus'" Overture and Mozart's Symphony No. 35, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"What Should Be Done About India?" will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Sirdar J. J. Singh, president of the Indian League of America; Henry S. J. Polak, English lawyer and journalist and former law associate of Mohandas K. Gandhi; and Frederick L. Schuman, American author and lecturer and professor of political science and government at Williams College. Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

The role of industrial construction in postwar America will be outlined by Dan W. Kimball, president of the General Contractors of America, and Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, MBS, 9:15 p. m.; WNAC, by recording, 10:15 p. m.

Marlene Dietrich is guest on the Abbott-Costello program NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.; and Bing Crosby's guests are Cass Daley, comedienne, Charles Ruggles, and Capt. E. J. Burns, chaplain in the U. S. Army, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Anna Neagle, actress, Ethel Merman, soloist, Orson Welles, and Al Bernie, comedian, are guests on "Stage Door Canteen," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.; Rudy Vallee's guest is Ransome Sherman, known to radio listeners as owner of "Crestfallen Manor," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Speaking tonight are Attorney General Francis Biddle, on "Freeing of Italians from Alien Restrictions," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m., and Eugene E. Wilson, president of the United Aircraft Corp., who will discuss "The Role of the Airplane," WEEI, and WHDH, 11:15 p. m.

Friday

Helen Traubel soprano, is guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, in a Wagnerian program comprising excerpts from "Tristan and Isolde," and "Götterdämmerung," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Doris Doe, mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, and Hellmut Baerwald, pianist, will be heard in a program of French music. Miss Doe will sing Debussy's "Of Flowers" and "Of Evening," "Tears" from Massenet's "Werther," Fauré's "Moonlight," Rabey's "Your Eyes," and Lenormand's "Quelle Souffrance." Mr. Baerwald will play Debussy's "Danseuses de Delphes" and Minstrels, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

"School of the Air of the Americas" presents James M. Landis, OCD director, as the first speaker of a group of leaders who will explain to the Nation's children the role they should play in the war effort. CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

© Vitagraph

Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart
In "Across the Pacific" at the Paramount and Fenway

On the Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Sweet Charity," the Irving Brecher-Manuel Seff comedy now in rehearsal, has added Mary Sargent, Augusta Dabney, and Jane Seymour to the cast. The play is scheduled to open in Boston on Nov. 2.

* * *

Thornton Wilder's new drama, "The Skin of Our Teeth," will have its first performance tonight at the Shubert Theater in New Haven. Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, and Florence Reed are starred. Michael Myerberg's production has been staged by Elia Kazan. Albert Johnson designed the settings. The New York opening is scheduled for Monday evening, Nov. 16.

News of the Screen

Don Ameche has been cast in the leading role of "Diplomatic Courier," the screen version of a story by Francis Wickware. Mr. Ameche, currently in the East making a tour of the service camps, will undertake the role as soon as he returns to Hollywood later this month.

* * *

Harold S. Bucquet, who left for London after completing "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," writes to M-G-M that he has begun direction of "Sabotage Agent," in which Robert Donat will be seen. Mr. Bucquet suggests that when "Sabotage Agent" is ready for exhibition Americans keep their eyes on Valerie Hobson, who has starred in a number of British pictures.

* * *

Alexis Smith has been named for the co-starring role with Errol Flynn in "To the Last Man," which Jesse L. Lasky is to produce for Warner Bros. Mr. Flynn is currently at work in "Edge of Darkness" with Ann Sheridan.

* * *

"Henry Aldrich Plays Second Fiddle," next in Paramount's series of Aldrich Family pictures, will be in musical form with Diana Lynn, pianist, playing serious music in a competition to determine the respective merits of jive and the classics. Jimmy Lydon, as Henry Aldrich, will play the violin.

* * *

Marjorie Reynolds, who played opposite Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire in "Holiday Inn," has had her contract renewed by Paramount. Her next assignment will be with Mr. Crosby and Dorothy Lamour in "Dixie."

* * *

H. C. Potter will return to the RKO Radio studios, where he last directed Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," to direct Cary Grant in "From Here to Victory." This is a screen version of the story, "Bundles For Freedom."

Last January, Mr. Potter, who holds a civilian pilot's license, joined the staff of the Southwest Airways in Phoenix and became superintendent of operations at Falcon Field and an instructor in instrument flying and navigation at the RAF Flying School there. He returns to Hollywood on a leave of absence and will resume his post at Falcon Field upon completion of the film.

* * *

Six new films are scheduled to go before the cameras at Columbia in October. They include an untitled Humphrey Bogart-Rita Hayworth co-starring production which Sam Bischoff will produce; "Destroyer," co-starring Edward G. Robinson, Glenn Ford, and Janet Blair, which William A. Seiter will direct for Producer Louis Edelman from a script by Lieut.-Commander Frank Wead; and "Reveille With Beverly," an all-star musical which will feature a cast headed by Freddie Slack and his orchestra, Count Basie's Band, the Mill Brothers, Three Radio Rogues, Frank Sinatra, Bob Crosby and his orchestra, Stuff Smith and the Wilde Twins. Charles Barton will direct for Producer Sam White.

* * *

Ann Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart will co-star in "Night Shift," film adaptation of the novel by Maretta Wolff which Warners purchased a few days ago. The book will be issued shortly. Miss Sheridan is now working in "Edge of Darkness" with Errol Flynn.

Mr. Bogart's latest film is "Across the Pacific," now in general release.

* * *

"Edge of Darkness," the Errol Flynn-Ann Sheridan picture based on William Woods' novel about occupied Norway, includes in its cast Walter Huston, Judith Anderson, Ruth Gordon, Morris Carnovsky, John Beal, and Roman Bohnen.

* * *

Edmund Lowe has been signed for the top role in Monogram's action drama, "No Escape." King Brothers will produce, with Harold Young as director. The screen play by Henry Blankfort is based on a story idea by George Bricker.

* * *

Walter Pidgeon has left Hollywood for Ottawa, where he will broadcast in behalf of the Canadian bond drive on Oct. 22. Mr. Pidgeon, who co-starred with Greer Garson in "Mrs. Miniver," will next be seen with Hedy Lamarr in M-G-M's screen version of "White Cargo."

Opening Tonight

At the Majestic — "The Mikado." Fourth in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan productions by the Boston Comic Opera Company presented by R. H. Burnside. The company includes Florenz Ames, Robert Pitkin, Bertram Peacock, Morton Bowe, Philip Tully, Catharine Judah, June Winters, Marjorie Hayward, and Margaret Roy. Curtain at 8:30.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances, 8:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Mr. Sycamore," by Kettl Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30. Evening performances, 8:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Don Domingo," "Aleko," "Princess Aurora," presented by Ballet Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Penny Wise," by Joan Ferguson Black. Presented by the New England Repertory. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting, 8.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15.

Exeter—"One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Are Husbands Necessary?," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

Fenway—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:30, 8:50. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Proud Valley," Paul Robeson. 1, 4, 7, 10. "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunn, Cary Grant. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Modern—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10:15 a. m., 1:00, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Baby Face Morgan." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Something to Sing About," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55.

Old South Newsreel—"March of Time," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," "Many Tanks (Popeye) Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30.

Paramount—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:40. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Footlight Parade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. Stage Show, 11:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeline Carroll. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"About Face," William Tracy. "Information Please." "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "British Columbia," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford. 2:50, 5:55, 9. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:40, 7:45.

Telepix—"World Series Pictures." "Information, Please." "Carnival in Rio." "India." "Picture People." Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Submarine Raider," John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Johnny Apollo," Dorothy Lamour, Tyrone Power. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Transradio—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:20. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10:05.

Uptown—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — **Capitol**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen. "Klondike Fury." Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—**Brainiree**: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — **Egyptian**: "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. 1:59, 5. "Ships with Wings," J. Clements, L. Banks. 3:22, 9:32.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Hello Annapolis." 2, 5:10, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Battle of Midway." 2:25, 5:30, 8:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnette. 2, 5.

University: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. "Spy Shop," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, "Prisoner of Japan," Alan Baxter. 2, 5.

Strand: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:35, 7:50.

Codman Square: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, Don Ameche. 1:45, 5:15, 9:15. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, 3:40, 7:45.

Upham's Corner: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 5:45, 9:30. "Melody Lane," "The Merry Mass, Baby Sandy. 12, 3:40, 7:40, 9:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—**Eglesion**: "Men of Texas," R. Stack, Anne Gwynne. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, H. Hillard.

Paramount: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Sergeant York," 2:35, 6:45. "Brooklyn Orchid." 2, 7:50.

Park: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Preston Foster. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:40, 7:45.

HINGHAM—**New Loring Hall**: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmont**: Invisible Agent." Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2, 8.

Hyde Park: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — **Lexington**: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:30, 8:30. "Private Buckaroo." 4, 9:45.

LYNN—**Open-Air Theater**: "Let's Get Tough," Dead End Kids. "Young America," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Mystic: "World at War," 2:15, 8:30. "Men of Texas," Jackie Cooper, Robert Stack. 3:25, 7, 9:40.

Maplewood: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. 3:00, 8:54. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:34, 7:40.

Strand: "Priorities on Parade," A. Miller, J. Colonna. 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Tombstone Town," Richard Dix. 2:05, 8:36.

Orpheum: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 9:30. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:55, 7.

MALDEN—**Oriental**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:30, 9:35.

MEDFORD — **Medway**: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:30, 8:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:55, 6:45, 10:15.

Square: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 12:30, 3:50, 7:30. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:55, 9.

MELROSE — **Melrose**: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Juke Box Jenny," 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — **Colonial**: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:55, 7:30.

NEEDHAM — **Needham**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 3, 8.

NEWTON — **Paramount**: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. "Danger in the Pacific," 1, 5.

Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Harfoot," William Tracy. 2, 8.

REVERE—**Boulevard**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

Revere: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—**Drive-In Theater**: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig, Dean Jagger. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara, James Ellison. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush." 2, 8.

Strand: "Embassy," P. Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Moontide," Ida Lupino, Jean Gabin. 1, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Twin Beds," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 3:00, 7:55. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:35, 9:17.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Prince Lil," Irene Harvey, Kent Taylor. 2, 7:40.

WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "The Plot's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Haldon. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:30.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 1:40, 5:22, 9:04. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Ann Shirley, 3:37, 9:30, 8:13.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES
NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — KALTENBORN MARCH OF TIME — FIGHTING FRENCH
TREMONT — BARBARA STANWYCK
NORMANDIE — JAMES CAGNEY
BIJOU — BEYOND BLUE HORIZON
SQUARE ONE — HOLD BACK DAWN
UPHAMS — TWO PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE FRI 8PM
BENITO MUSSOLINI in "YELLOW CAESAR"
THE STORY OF A STRUTTING COMIC OPERA DICTATOR
WORLD-WIDE NEWSREELS

3rd WEEK TALES OF MANHATTAN
KEITH MEMORIAL

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN
"DESPERATE JOURNEY"
Plus "Just Off Broadway"

EXETER Ken. 7067
RAY MILLAND—BETTY FIELD
"ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY!"
John Beal—Wanda McKay
"ONE THRILLING NIGHT"

ESQUIRE OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL
JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Humphrey BOGART • Mary ASTOR
"ACROSS THE PACIFIC"
Plus "I Live On Danger"

(BOSTON STAGE)

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"Audience Roared Approval"—Eager, Traveler
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN Presents
Flora Robson in "THE DAMASK CHEEK"
By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Lloyd Morris
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC • NOW PLAYING!
Boston Comic Opera Co. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPENS TONIGHT 8:30
"THE MIKADO"
Tonight—Tom'w—Sat. Mat. and Eve.
EVES., 55c 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. WED. MATS., 55c, 85c, $1.10; SAT. MATS., 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)
OPENS NEXT MONDAY "GONDOLIERS"
SEATS NOW

WILBUR • EVES. 8:30 — Mat. Sat.
LIFE WITH FATHER
made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evs.: $1.10 to $2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20

COLONIAL, Tonight 8:30. Mats. Today and Sat.
The THEATRE GUILD presents
MR. SYCAMORE
A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS
Based on a story by Robert Ayre
WITH LILLIAN GISH, STUART ERWIN, CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TOM'W 2:30—SAT. 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
4 MON.-TUES. CONCERTS
Mon., Oct. 26 at 8:15—Tues., Oct. 27 at 3

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
The Gay Sisters
SPY SHIP
Sun.: ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY; BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON; MARCH OF TIME

After the Show

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

BOSTON

POPULAR MAT. TODAY at 3
"Petrouchka" "Pillar of Fire" "Sylphides"
Sat. Mat. 2:30 Closing Sat. Eve. OPERA HOUSE
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Greatest in Russian Ballet
OPERA
3 BOX-OFFICES NOW — Opera House, Pierce Bldg., Jordan Hall
Philadelphia Opera in English — "Marriage of Figaro" "The Bat," Johann Strauss
RACHMANINOFF
Sun. Aft., Oct. 25—
TICKETS at SYMPHONY NOW
Presented by Aaron Richmond

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BROCK PEMBERTON presents
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HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CO. 5-4200
Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40, Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.
200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.20 | Plus Tax
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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The Home Forum

"The courts of the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God" (Psalms 84:2). Thus did the Psalmist of old voice the inherent impulse of men to find peace in worshiping God. Deep-rooted within each human heart is the desire to set apart some place for retreat where one may enter into communion with God, in order that new strength, faith, hope, may be gained whenever some need arises. How great today is the whole world's need for "the courts of the Lord," when the hearts of men are crying out "for the living God"!

In this modern era and tempo the language of the Psalmist may seem to be outmoded; the needs of men in his age may be supposed to have been unlike those of today. Some may question how there can be any common meeting ground because of the intervening centuries, the change of economic background, the onward march of civilization. Circumstances have indeed changed, but the heart-hunger for peace, happiness, success, well-being, remains the same in every age. The attainment of these conditions is possible only through a realization of the ever-presence of "the living God."

Christian Science brings to light the spiritual lessons of the Bible, making those long-ago proofs of God's presence a practical example for us in this modern era. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, interprets the Bible's spiritual messages and points the way whereby men today can enter into "the courts of the Lord," and come into the healing presence of "the living God."

⁂

Although today we are widely separated by time and economic views from the era of the Psalmist, the pathway to the kingdom of God takes the same timeless course within each heart. Those pioneers learned to behold "the courts of the Lord" amidst the wilderness; we, too, must learn to behold the power and presence of the same great God amidst the economic wilderness today. Christian Science reveals anew the age-old message that God is God "from everlasting to everlasting;" it repeats and proves that man is eternal, created in the likeness of his Maker to show forth the glory of God.

When the storms of earth appear, or temptations in some mental wilderness assail us, or the power of pride would taunt or challenge or frighten those who put their trust in God, are not "the courts of the Lord" at hand? Moments when the "soul longeth" and the "heart and . . . flesh crieth out for the living God," if seized as opportunities to glorify Him, will bring proof that the living God is ever present.

Each time we realize God's presence, power, and love, we enter consciously into "the courts of the Lord," wherein the law of God governs all harmoniously in health, freedom, and abundance. In this conscious at-one-ment with God, earth's fears are seen to be merely the Adam-dream; the heart's burdens are lifted, and the goodness of God shines out clearly.

How strengthened and blessed are we as we learn to enter into the consciousness of our unity with God! Christ Jesus admonished men to worship the Father "in spirit and in truth" (John 4:24). Mrs. Eddy, referring to the Master's words, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 150): **"'If God be for us, who can be against us?' If He be with us, the wayside is a sanctuary, and the desert a resting-place peopled with living witnesses of the fact that 'God is Love.'"**

⁂

Thus we have indestructible proofs that each wayside is filled with the presence of "the living God." None need miss the way or lose sight of the Father. Jesus, in comforting his disciples on the eve of his last supper with them, pointed out clearly the source of his power, his authority, his unfailing success, when he stated simply (John 14:10), **"The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."** Mrs. Eddy, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, said (p. 1), **"Rest assured you can never lack God's outstretched arm so long as you are in His service."**

We all need to remember more constantly and confidently that He who comforted those who turned to Him in past ages, who led them and fed them, guided and blessed them in their wilderness experiences is still at hand, is still the same Father-Mother God. In the heart of every one there must be established a realization of the tender relationship which exists between God and spiritual man. Holding to our spiritual sonship, we prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 254), **"Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Music Lesson": *A Painting by John George Brown*

John George Brown (1831–1913) was an Englishman, born in Durham and educated in the School of the Royal Academy, Edinburgh. He came to New York in 1856, where he studied at the National Academy of Design, later achieving great popularity in America for his descriptive pictures of everyday life.

"The Music Lesson" was painted in 1870. In the manner of the genre painters of the day, it represents, with utmost respect for facts, the American background. Brown's naturalism was so true, to surface appearance, that his canvases might well be taken for photographs. They have a historical value in setting down typical details of life in a democratic land. The pictures also disclose the cultural characteristics of the day. We see here a young lady concentrating upon her musical studies. In "The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Etiquette," published in 1877 by Mrs. E. B. Duffey, advice is proffered to feminine musical performers. "A lady in company should never exhibit any anxiety to sing or play; but, being requested to do so, if she intends to comply, she should do so at once, without waiting to be urged. . . . Having complied, she should not monopolize the evening with her performances, but make way for others."

Dorothy Adlow

„Die Vorhöfe des Herrn"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„Meine Seele verlangt und sehnt sich nach den Vorhöfen des Herrn; mein Leib und Seele freuen sich in dem lebendigen Gott" (Ps. 84, 2). So verlieh der Psalmist vor alters dem den Menschen innewohnenden Antrieb, Frieden in der Anbetung Gottes zu suchen, Ausdruck. Tiefeingewurzelt in jedem menschlichen Herzen ist der Wunsch, einen Ort für Zurückgezogenheit bereit zu halten, wo man in Gemeinschaft mit Gott sein kann, um neue Kraft, Zuversicht, Hoffnung zu gewinnen, sooft ein Bedürfnis danach vorliegt. Wie groß doch heute das Bedürfnis der ganzen Welt nach „den Vorhöfen des Herrn" ist, wenn die Herzen der Menschen zu „dem lebendigen Gott" schreien!

In dieser modernen Zeit und Hast mag die Sprache des Psalmisten veraltet zu sein scheinen. Die damaligen Bedürfnisse der Menschen mögen denen von heute unähnlich gewesen sein. Es erhebt sich die Frage, wie denn nach den vielen verflossenen Jahrhunderten, nach der völligen Veränderung des wirtschaftlichen Hintergrunds und bei dem Fortschritt der Zivilisation die Probleme vor alters noch etwas mit den heutigen gemeinsam haben können. Die Umstände haben sich in der Tat geändert; aber des Herzens Hunger nach Frieden, Glück, Erfolg und Wohlergehen bleibt in jedem Zeitalter derselbe. Das Erlangen dieser Zustände ist nur durch Verwirklichung der Allgegenwart „des lebendigen Gottes" möglich.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt die geistigen Lehren der Bibel ans Licht. Sie macht jene vor alters erbrachten Beweise der Gegenwart Gottes zu einem praktischen Beispiel für uns in diesem modernen Zeitalter. „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, legt die geistigen Botschaften der Bibel aus und weist den Weg, auf dem die Menschen heute „in die Vorhöfe des Herrn" und in die heilende Gegenwart „des lebendigen Gottes" kommen können.

Obwohl wir heute durch Zeit und wirtschaftliche Anschauungen weit von dem Zeitalter des Psalmisten entfernt sind, so nimmt das Kommen in das Reich Gottes denselben zeitlosen Lauf in jedem Herzen. Jene Bahnbrecher lernten „die Vorhöfe des Herrn" inmitten der Wüste sehen. Auch wir müssen die Macht und die Gegenwart desselben großen Gottes inmitten der heutigen wirtschaftlichen Wüste sehen lernen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt aufs neue die uralte Botschaft, daß Gott „von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit" Gott ist. Sie wiederholt und beweist, daß der Mensch ewig ist, daß er zum Bilde seines Schöpfers geschaffen ist, die Herrlichkeit Gottes zu verkündigen.

Wenn die Stürme der Erde losbrechen oder Versuchungen uns in einer mentalen Wüste bestürmen oder die Macht der Überhebung diejenigen, die auf Gott vertrauen, höhnt oder herausfordert oder in Schrecken setzt, sind „die Vorhöfe des Herrn" nahe. Werden Augenblicke, wo die „Seele sich sehnt" und „Leib und Seele sich freuen in dem lebendigen Gott", als Gelegenheiten ergriffen, Ihn zu verherrlichen, so werden sie dartun, daß „der lebendige Gott' immer gegenwärtig ist.

Sooft wir die Gegenwart, die Macht und die Liebe Gottes gewahr werden, betreten wir bewußt „die Vorhöfe des Herrn", in denen das Gesetz Gottes alles harmonisch in Gesundheit, Freiheit und Fülle regiert. In diesem bewußten Einssein mit Gott wird erkannt, daß die Besorgnisse der Erde bloß der Adamstraum sind; des Herzens Lasten werden abgenommen, und die Güte Gottes leuchtet hell und klar.

Wie wir doch gestärkt und gesegnet werden, wenn wir uns unserer Einheit mit Gott bewußt werden lernen! Christus Jesus ermahnte die Menschen, den Vater „im Geist und in der Wahrheit" (Joh. 4, 24) anzubeten. Auf des Meisters Worte Bezug nehmend, schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 150): „Die Christlichen Wissenschafter können den Vater ‚im Geist und in der Wahrheit' anbeten, wie unser großer Meister lehrte. ‚Ist Gott für uns, wer mag wider uns sein?' Wenn Er bei uns ist, ist der Weg ein Heiligtum und die Wüste ein Ruheplatz, der mit lebendigen Zeugen der Tatsache, daß ‚Gott die Liebe ist', bevölkert ist".

So haben wir unumstößliche Beweise, daß „der lebendige Gott" auf jedem Wege gegenwärtig ist. Niemand braucht den Weg zu verfehlen oder den Vater aus den Augen zu verlieren. Als Jesus sein letztes Abendmahl mit seine Jüngern hielt und sie tröstete, zeigte er klar die Quelle seiner Kraft, seiner Ermächtigung, seines unfehlbaren Erfolgs, als er einfach erklärte (Joh. 14, 10): „Der Vater, der in mir wohnt, der tut die Werke". Mrs. Eddy schrieb in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1901 (S. 1): „Seid versichert, Gottes ausgestreckter Arm kann euch nie fehlen, solange ihr in Seinem Dienste seid".

Wir alle müssen beständiger und vertrauensvoller im Gedächtnis bewahren, daß Er, der diejenigen tröste, die Ihn vor alters anriefen, der sie in ihren Wüstenerfahrungen schützte und nährte, sie führte und segnete, immer noch nahe ist, immer noch derselbe Vater-Mutter-Gott ist. Jedermann muß in seinem Herzen die innige Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem geistigen Menschen erkennen lernen. Durch Festhalten an unserer geistigen Sohnschaft tun wir die Wahrheit der Worte Mrs. Eddy dar (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 254): „Pilgrim auf Erden, deine Heimat ist der Himmel; Fremdling, du bist der Gast Gottes".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Home Coming

When I return from the many faces
To the shifting blue of sea and sky spaces
The ribbon of road erases behind
The cluttered notations of the nine-to-five mind.
Rock-strength enters my fingertips,
And a salty welcome is on my lips.
My spirit rises like a gull from the foam
And wings its wild way untiring home
Where, stretching ahead, is the long, low land
Lying open and curved like a beckoning hand.

Melora Mildram Hobbs

A Godey's Lady's Book House

For several years I lived in a *Godey's Lady's Book* house. I did not realize it at the time, for I was too young to know anything about the effort made by the editor of *Godey's* to broaden the country's taste in architecture; nor did I recognize the name Godey when I saw it. There were a half-dozen, black-bound volumes in the upstairs hall closet that I somehow understood were magazines and that I pored over assiduously, but I was not looking for houses. My quest was subjects for tableaux. The flowing draperies, the exaggerated poses of anguish or saccharinity depicted in these volumes suited our wardrobe and our taste, and we often treated our loyal audience of parents to living pictures of "The Fatal Error," "The Widow's Hope," or in our more cheerful moments to a buoyant "Queen of May" dressed in a nightgown, a sash, and all the artificial flowers available from old hat-boxes.

The pictures of houses made no impression on us. We did not know that the "Model Cottage" department of *Godey's* tried to do much the same thing for domestic architecture that the fashion plates did for dress.

Sometimes, in captious moments, the other children would tell me that I lived in a funny house and that nobody else had one like it. This was true as far as our town was concerned; but, as a matter of fact, the influence of *Godey's* had dotted the country with houses of that style. In later years, when I looked at *Godey's* with more understanding, I saw my old home, facing me, substantially, on one of the pages.

⁂

The house in the book was called a villa in the Swiss style. The old colonel who built our house went further and called it a châlet. Fundamentally, the house was a square with an oblong story-and-a-half ell at the rear. It was boarded with siding running up and down and was painted light blue. The granite foundations and the hill on which it was set made it appear higher, and to that height was added a cupola. To continue the upward effect, each face of the roof had a steep gable. The cupola was also gabled in miniature, every window was capped by a pointed penthouse, and every peak of gable tipped with an iron spire. There was not another house in town with so much uplift. For balance, there was a downward pull in the openwork wooden edging that ran around every gable, window topping, porch, and the narrow verandas on each side of the ell.

Whether the colonel had it built according to an illustration in *Godey's* I cannot tell. Chronologically, it belonged to the early years of the "Model Cottage" department of the magazine, and in all its outward detail it was certainly a *Lady's Book* house.

⁂

Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of *Godey's*, had a large sense of her responsibility for developing the aesthetic taste of her readers, but her efforts to introduce European types of architecture into America do not seem to be among her most valuable endeavors. She could better have looked at home. The New England salt-box house, the lovely Georgian mansions of the late eighteenth century, the Jeffersonian adaptations of classical designs have never been surpassed for fitness and beauty. Mrs. Hale herself loved such houses, but her editorial instinct urged her to look for novelties. Beginning in 1847 she published architectural plans of European inspiration for America's Average Citizen.

Her first plan was a Swiss-German cottage to be constructed at a cost of $421 to $948, according to location, and even at that modest cost adorned with fretwork along the eaves and with pendants for gable ends, which would, she wrote, "form fit subjects of composition for exercising the ingenuity of our female readers."

⁂

As time went on, the "Model Cottages" included a castellated cottage, a bungalow with an arcade, a Gothic villa with spires at every peak, an Anglo-Grecian villa and one of Roman derivation, a cottage in the style of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, a "farmery" in Old English, a "cottage ornée" which did not belie its name, a Venetian summer residence with a piggery in the same style; all leading to the grand climax of an "Octagonal Country Seat on the Hudson River," a structure in three stories with a cupola, and a veranda in triplicate running all the way around—the noble ancestor, probably, of the eight-sided houses that are still to be found, about one to every sizable town east of the Mississippi. Mrs. Hale had something to regret!

⁂

Not that she or her architectural adviser designed all those houses. The octagonal house that she pictured was already embellishing a bank of the Hudson: bracketed gables, perforated barge boards, flutings and wooden draperies, scallops that hung down and scallops that turned up, embattlements and iron spires had already invaded the country, but she gave them the approval of fashion and wide publicity.

It was an attempt to engraft an alien type of architecture on a new country. Sarah Hale might have argued that any type was alien, barring the wigwam and the cliff dwelling.

I saw our Swiss châlet not long ago. Well-painted and well-kept, it had a charming air and by now a mellowed one, but it was still quaint rather then appropriate—a picture-book house.

Winnifred King Rugg

Cycle of the Frosted Orchard

Pear petals drip through trees
And frosted buds drop in the short new weeds:

Summer comes through open-window-sun
On boughs curved upward in their weightless leaves.
No fat fruit hangs bell-heavy in the trees,
But empty bills are whistling on the limbs.

There is a stir,
Half leaf, half bird,
Running the keyboard of the orchard rows,
And pear leaves swing their lanterns
In the many suns
Until the lights go yellow in October winds
And flicker along the ground.

M. A. Mays

Those Parlor-table Books

It was once a parlor-table treasure. It is now halfway between a curio and an antique. It is, I am afraid, very ugly, but I like it because of old associations. My folks never owned such a book, but I came upon, in my youth, many of its like, gorgeous in inlay of mother-of-pearl, in dimly lighted best rooms of both city-house and country-house. The decoration on its cover is up and down page, as are the steel-engravings within, and not cross page, like the print, as you might expect. The decoration is, in effect, very like that of "sceneries" in late Sheraton mirrors. The colors are not a bit less gaudy than those of the "sceneries."

The painted oval of the book's centre, of a green-flushed brown, shows a body of water with a square-rigged boat just off an island on which is a story-and-a-half house in red. The sail of the boat is mother-of-pearl inlaid, natural color. The front of the red house on the island is mother-of-pearl inlaid, natural color, with door and windows daubed red. The rigging across the sail is red tracery. Just what the glaze is that protects all this laid-on color, I do not know. The book is in proof condition, save that a thin sliver of mother-of-pearl has fallen out of an inlay groove just above the house. In this groove was once the newest of new moons.

The body of the book's cover outside the painted oval is black, with a border of cranberry design in rose and gold running around its edges. At the four corners are clusters of flowers, inlay of mother-of-pearl in natural color, and in poke-juice red, purple, green, and gold. The details of decoration outside the inlay, in scrolls and leaves, are in gold and green. It is all very gay and gaudy. There is hardly a redeeming feature about it.

On the back of the book is "featured" in gold a waterfall, pine trees, an Indian, and an eagle. The general effect of this is uglier than might be expected. Its title, *Romance of American Landscape* has, for some reason, been deprived of its initial "the" on back and title page both.

The text within is as far from art as is the decoration without. The sixteen steel engravings are a little better. The letterpress is by T. Addison Richards, who has endeavored "to relieve the gravity of fact with the grace of fiction." . . . The date of this book is 1854. It is apparently a direct descendant of Bartlett's *American Scenery* of 1852, to which N. P. Willis wrote the letterpress. It is, however, in every respect, a worse book. It is a document of its time that is an indictment of its time. It is an even chance that you could find a lady's keepsake of even date that would be worse than *The Romance of American Scenery*. There were, of course, many better parlor-table books, even of those of then comparatively recent vintage, such as Mrs. Hall's *Sketches of Irish Character* (1829), with its illustrations by Maclise and Cruikshank and Weigall.

The parlor-table books of the generation after that which welcomed *The Romance of American Scenery* are just as bad as it is. Nothing could be worse than such a one as *Ladies of the White House* I met in the eighteen-seventies. . . .

None of these later books designed for parlor-table use can rival those once found in homes of the old American stock that had known little change from the early days of the Republic. On such parlor-tables, of Chippendale, Heppelwhite, or Sheraton, one could find, even to the days of my youth, that old staunch trio of King James Bible, *Paradise Lost*, and *Pilgrim's Progress*. One need not be written down a pessimist if he asks were these books read more often than late Victorian vagaries or early Victorian gauds. I think they were, for their phrases were more often on the lips of people than were those from the parlor-table sort sold by the Victorian book agents. Heeded, the older books helped to refine the taste of those using them as surely as the Victorian books helped to debase that taste.—From "Tuesdays at Ten," by Cornelius Weygandt. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.)

Village at Evening

This little village, nestled by the hill,
Dips down into the river for a drink
Of loveliness—of sunset gold and pink—
Sees the first star, grows shadowy, then still.

Kathryn Wright

The Entente of the Deck Chair

Then there was the old lady with the deck-chair and the odd clothes. I was sitting in the sun on the lawn one day when she came up to me from behind and asked me where I had got my chair. I rose at once and offered to get her one from the little shed at the bottom of the garden where they lived. She wouldn't have that. She refused with emphasis and went away. I gave it up and dozed off again. Some minutes later I roused to see her struggling alone with a folded chair down by the shed. With something of a mutter I rose again and went to insist on lifting the thing for her. But with childish obstinacy she pulled it away from me and did it all herself, with me trailing helplessly along. And when she had got it set up where she wanted it, as it were in spite of me, she looked up at me and said abruptly—"Are you English?"

"No," I said—pleasantly, I hope, "my home is in New York."

And then, because there was nothing I could do for her, I smiled briefly and returned to my chair.

A couple of days later I ran slap into her in the passage outside the drawing-room on the first floor, and because I had come so near to knocking her down I instinctively made the third-degree English apology—"Sorry"—"I'm sorry"—"I'm so sorry!"

I said, "I'm so sorry!"

"You're an American girl," she announced with her characteristic abruptness, looking up shrewdly into my face.

"Yes—I am." (I somehow got the impression that she had had to go and look New York up on the map.)

Suddenly her old, parrot face crinkled all up with a smile.

"And a very fine type, too, if I may say so," she remarked astonishingly.

"Thank you," I replied with, I am afraid, a slight bow, and opened the drawing-room door for her.

She passed through it like a queen. We never had another conversation, beyond Good-morning and Good-night, but I am pleased to report that she always smiled at me. Perhaps my having some semblance of manners about the deck-chair had removed a long prejudice against my country, to her lingering surprise.—From "England Was an Island Once," by Elswyth Thane. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Thursday, October 15, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Global War Without Global Strategy ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Ten months after the United States entered the conflict, there is still no United Nations board of strategy to direct the United Nations war against the Axis.

There is not only no supreme command, which may truly be impossible to attain, but there is no established, effective military co-ordination among the United Nations, which it is possible to attain.

The need for this co-ordination is becoming increasingly visible. The demand swells. There are responsible and informed officials who are convinced that its lack is gravely handicapping the United Nations' cause at a time when a decisive, unified offensive is beginning to have better opportunities to succeed.

In Washington a few days ago, the new Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, brought the issue frankly into the open, and Dr. Wei simply said out loud what other United Nations spokesmen complain of to themselves. Answering questions at his first press conference with American correspondents, the Ambassador declared that closer military co-ordination between China and the United States is essential in order to turn the tide in the Pacific. It was his candid view that the present stalemate between China and Japan was due not so much to Japan's strength as "to the lack of effective co-operation among the democracies."

In London this week, quotable military authorities declared that the time is at hand to press home the advantage against Germany, since the reverses in Russia have forced the Nazis into a defensive position. But they admitted that it could not be done until "a single strategic plan could be agreed upon by the American, Russian, and British General Staffs."

There is today, ten months after Pearl Harbor, no established mechanism to integrate Sino-American military strategy.

There is today, ten months after Pearl Harbor, no established mechanism to set up "a single strategic plan by the American, Russian, and British General Staffs."

The revealing fact is that neither Russia nor China is in any authoritative way represented upon any of the United Nations strategy councils which are in being either in Washington or in London.

In his fireside chat Oct. 12, President Roosevelt said:

"The military and naval plans of the United States are made by the Joint Staff of the Army and Navy, which is constantly in session in Washington. . . . They confer regularly with representatives of the British Joint Staff and with representatives of Russia, China, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway, the British Dominions, and other nations working in the common cause."

This sounds pretty good, and if it is as good as it sounds, there would hardly be any reason for Ambassador Wei to plead for more effective co-ordination or for American, Russian, and British General Staffs to be still in the talking stage of devising "a single, strategic plan."

But it would seem that the President's care not to offend his United Nations colleagues forced him into a presentation of the way United Nations common strategy is worked out which lacked clarity and candor.

There is actually more co-ordination than the President specifically mentioned and less co-ordination than he implied.

Besides the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is the Co-ordinated War Plans Board embracing the United States Army, Navy, and Air Forces, there is an official, formally established, regularly sitting Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and Great Britain. This authoritative body was set up by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt last January and is charged with the duty of integrating military strategy and operations of the United States and Britain.

There is no comparable military council on which any of the other military leaders of the United Nations are represented. They may be "invited" to meet occasionally with the Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff. They may "ask" occasionally to confer with the Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff. But they have to be "invited" to attend or they have to "ask" to attend. They don't belong.

This is the reason Ambassador Wei has to say there is lack of effective military co-operation among the democracies.

This is the reason there is still to be set up a single, unified strategic plan through which the American and Russian and British General Staffs can marshal their most effective blows against the Axis.

An American official, momentarily exasperated by the difficulties of United Nations co-ordination, recently remarked that he no longer had any great admiration for Napoleon's military genius because the foes Napoleon defeated consisted of a coalition.

The United Nations is a coalition, but even yet the United Nations haven't adequately coalesced either in the field of supplies, military strategy, or military operation.

The plain truth of the matter is that between the United States and Britain there is regular, responsible, and effective co-ordination of planning and execution, but between the United States, Britain, Russia, and China there is only irregular, casual, and ineffective co-ordination of planning and execution.

These deficiencies and dissatisfaction are now coming out in the open. This may be all to the good, for it may soon impel the United Nations to find ways of fighting their common war with a more inclusive co-operation.

A global war needs a global strategy.

The Country Speaks: Middle West

Alterations on Our Industrial Map ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Airplanes in Kansas! Rubber in Kentucky! Powder in Alabama! Ships in Wisconsin! Steel in Texas!

What peculiar changes this war is bringing into our national economic pattern! An all-out war of production is bound to effect many permanent shifts of this sort, entirely aside from those growing out of military action. We are already beginning to see the outlines of these alterations.

But when we say "peculiar" we mean only that it's something to which we are unaccustomed. We're used to thinking of Kansas in terms of wheat and Kentucky in terms of blue grass and quaint southern plantations. Alabama always has meant cotton, Wisconsin has meant cheese, and Texas cotton and oil.

But are these changes peculiar in the sense of being odd or illogical? Not at all.

Wichita, Kan., is today one of the nation's "boom towns," all because it's making airplanes in such quantities. It made airplanes before the war, but we heard little about it. But what more logical place than right there in almost the geographical center of the nation could you choose for making airplanes? You'll find no better labor, no better mechanics than those wheat farmers who have been literally brought up on tractors and machinery of all kinds. All the essential ingredients of an airplane are readily accessible. In wartime it's protected. In peacetime it's close to all its markets.

Louisville is as good a place for the making of synthetic rubber as you would want. It has right there available at its elbow the alcohol, the chemicals and the power needed. The broad Ohio provides transportation to markets.

Powder uses cotton in large quantities. That fact may not be widely known. Then why not put a powder plant down in the middle of the cotton fields of Alabama?

Manitowoc, Wis., where they make everything from rowboats to submarines, is washed by the waves of one of the world's most heavily traveled waterways, the Great Lakes. There's no congestion of foreign shipping here. They're free to build and send these ships in wartime or peacetime, to the corners of the world.

New processes of steel making, the rapid concentration of many heavy industries in the area along with the gradual industrialization of the entire South, makes location of steel factories in Texas a very normal sort of thing. Here in fact is the nation's "new frontier" if there ever has been one. It is an industrial frontier.

Airplane building was concentrated on the Pacific Coast mainly because of the climate, but like so many things, it assumed its large proportions there simply because that was where the nucleus happened to be. Rubber came to Akron by chance. Kentucky has grown up in our imaginations as a symbol of the quiet picturesqueness of the Old South. But it has everything needful for a thriving industrial community, and even before the war was well established in that field. The war brings new stress and direction to this development. Steel making settled in Pittsburgh and Chicago to be near iron ore, coal, power, and transportation. Today new processes make wide use of scrap possible, natural gas can be used instead of coal, and the north has no monopoly on transportation.

The textile mills sprouted up in New England because water power was available. They no longer depend on water power. Many some decades ago moved to the Carolinas to be near the raw material and also to take advantage of cheaper labor. Textile mills could today, except for the fact that contributing factors such as skilled labor and machinery making have naturally concentrated about them at their present sites, prosper almost anywhere on the continent.

The war may force new patterns and peace may find some of them gravitating back into the old lines. But permanent changes are inevitable. And that they are peculiar only in that they aren't what we're used to, is something for us to remember when we find ourselves facing postwar adjustments.

To Change the Subject:

Knights of the Road ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

With cars disappearing off the road as rapidly as they are, we shall soon be talking, with nostalgia, of "the good old automobile days." My own driving days being already numbered, I find myself recalling fondly some of the pleasant experiences into which I rode at the wheel.

It has long been one of my theories that the automobile won such quick popularity because it satisfies the innate desire for adventure that most people must curb severely in their usual daily round. What a big adventure it always was to start with tank full and tires checked, leaving the familiar landscape of near-by towns and countrysides and heading for other states—north or south! What a thrill it was to come on half-forgotten landmarks on distant routes that had been traveled before, and to acclaim new vistas of beauty on roads one was journeying over for the first time.

And occasionally one remembered to marvel at the hospitality of a country in which it was safe for one woman in a small coupe to drive for hours, across one state line after another, without inconvenience or intrusion, confident that any sudden necessity would discover someone—not the first person one encountered, perhaps, but someone—who would genially and competently go about helping to correct the situation.

A flat tire on a Maine highway, miles from the nearest service station, would have offered a serious problem to a driver whose ignorance of mechanical things was notorious, had not a lean and sunbrowned native emerged slowly from a tiny white cottage a few yards away and sized things up. He could not cope with cars himself, he admitted, but in about 25 minutes he'd be on his way to the village and would send the local garage man to help. And in just about that number of minutes he was off, to leave a call for the garage man who, not much later, arrived, bustling with eagerness to set the wayfarer on the road again.

Another day, on a very remote road—in Maine again—turning a sharp corner, the right wheels slid into a soft shoulder, from which no efforts of the engine could dislodge them. The road ran through woods, and there was no observant neighbor to notice the driver's plight. But a short walk led to a farm, whose owner was energetically sympathetic. He tramped down the road to look at the car, then rounded up a couple of husky boys, some rope, and the farm horse-of-all-work, and quickly set the wheels on firm ground again—looking doubtful when the matter of payment came up and rejecting firmly anything but a nominal fee.

The very first ride I took alone in a car introduced me to the beneficence of these Knights of the Road. I was driving in unfamiliar territory and had missed my turn, dusk was closing in and I had no desire to be out after dark. Coming down a hill, to a road around a pond, I stopped, uncertain whether to turn right or left. I tried to reason out my direction without success and was continuing to sit there helplessly, when a huge truck swung slowly up the hill on the other side. The driver glanced at me as he passed, and, a moment or two later, I heard his brakes go on sharply as he stopped the heavy truck on the steep incline. Climbing down from his seat, he trudged back down the hill and came up to the car, inquiring whether there was anything he could do. Asked about directions, in a few short sentences he set me on the right road again.

Any of us who drive cars can recall numerous occasions when the unexpected willingness of a stranger to inconvenience himself to do a good turn has added to the pleasure of a trip or averted a hardship that would have spoiled it.

There is something about a car in difficulties that appeals to the good-neighborly instinct of people, as the mishaps of other machines fail to do. I am not sure that this trait of the automobile would not make it a promising instrument for cultivating among the populations of the world the amity and good will that we long for so ardently in our international relationships.

When the automobile reaches well-earned eminence in a museum—some generations hence—we wonder whether the caption of the exhibit, after recapitulating for inquisitive visitors the history and characteristics of the machine, will include some line such as this: "The role of the automobile, in cultivating good neighborliness among peoples, was among the influences that helped to build the peace-loving and unified world of today."

Taraknath Das: Crusader for a Free Orient

'The World We Want' Series

Thirteenth of 30 Articles

Since Pearl Harbor there has been little short of a revolution in the attitude of the West toward the Orient. The Western Democracies suddenly discovered that large sections of the Eastern common peoples were not fighting their war. And in seeking the reason why, it became far more obvious than ever before that the bright shield of liberty back home had its reverse and often tarnished side across the world. This discovery already has caused a salutary degree of heart-searching among westerners. And the writer of the next article on "The World We Want"—who is introduced today by the organizer of this Series—speaks as one of the most able and well-qualified interpreters of this subject to the West.

By Ruth Cranston

When Taraknath Das was a boy of 14 in the city of Calcutta, in Bengal, a book fell into his hands, "From Log-Cabin to White House." It was the story of Abraham Lincoln. This book fired the imagination of the young Hindu boy—already possessed of a burning nationalism and a desire to help unify and free his country. He determined he would do something, not just wish and think about it.

At sixteen he left school, took his staff and his begging-bowl and walked from one end of India to the other as a mendicant student, or Brahmachari. Das belonged to one of the two great upper castes of India. But in the historic temples and places of pilgrimage he visited, the fetish of caste was broken—for all castes mingled and ate together in a place of worship. Through all his life thereafter he mixed with people of every caste, taught and served and tried to help in any way he could those whom a rigorous social order would have barred from him.

However as he went about and saw the thousands of mendicant monks wandering over India and realized that they were doing little to free their country from its poverty and misery, he determined upon a more vigorous mode of life for himself. Just at that time—1905—Japan had won the Russo-Japanese war. This gave other Orientals courage. "If Japan can stand up to the Western world, why cannot we also lift our heads? I will go to Japan," he decided.

But in Japan, where he stayed for some time studying at the Imperial University, he found that he must travel still further. In those days Japanese students and workers were going in great numbers to America where they were then welcome, especially as agricultural workers on the West Coast. In America he could earn money and really start to help his people. His brother and a friend gave him his passage and the necessary money for landing.

Arrived in America the difficulties and hardships that beset his Eastern countrymen again overwhelmed him. He secured permission to act as interpreter at the Immigration Office in Seattle and in one or two other ports, and was later made an immigration officer. He began almost immediately to study at the University of Washington and continued his studies at the University of California and the University of Vermont.

To earn money for his education he did all sorts of jobs—from laundry-boy in a San Francisco hospital to farm-hand in the Imperial Valley and waiting on table in fraternity houses. Thus he had opportunity to observe at first hand the habits and standards of living among Orientals and white people in California—a subject on which he has since written so forcefully.

Soon he took out his first citizenship papers. Meanwhile, he had written some strong articles on Indian Nationalism which incurred the disapproval of British officialdom and brought about questioning from certain American officials as well. Before he could receive his second papers he was obliged to come before the California Courts and defend himself against the suspicion of "being an anarchist." With him came the Head of the Department of Political Science, the Head of the Department of Philosophy and the Head of the Department of History of the University of California.

"We have known this young man for some time," they announced. "We know his thoughts and hopes and aspirations. If he is an anarchist, so was George Washington!"

Das was triumphantly cleared, and his citizenship papers were granted. He completed his education by taking a Ph.D. at the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. He had again to defend his citizenship at the time of the Asiatic Exclusion Act, when he took his case to the Supreme Court and won. All the while, he was teaching and helping other Indian students and writing pamphlets and papers to help the Indian Nationalist Cause. One of these papers fell into the hands of Tolstoy who commented on it in an open letter which in turn caused Gandhi to become an ardent friend and advocate of Tolstoy. So curiously the web of Oriental and Occidental life interwove in the experience of Taraknath Das. And again, in one of the most important events of life—marriage.

He married an American woman, Miss Mary Harned Keating. Her forebears, Harned Comfort and Lucretia Mott, were women pioneers in the medical profession. One of the quietest, most distinguished and loveliest of ladies, she says nevertheless with flashing eye, "My father was Irish, my mother was a Quaker, and I was always a champion of lost causes." She and Dr. Das sat next to each other at a lecture of Tagore, and became great friends. Today, after twenty years of married life, they are a devoted and delightful couple.

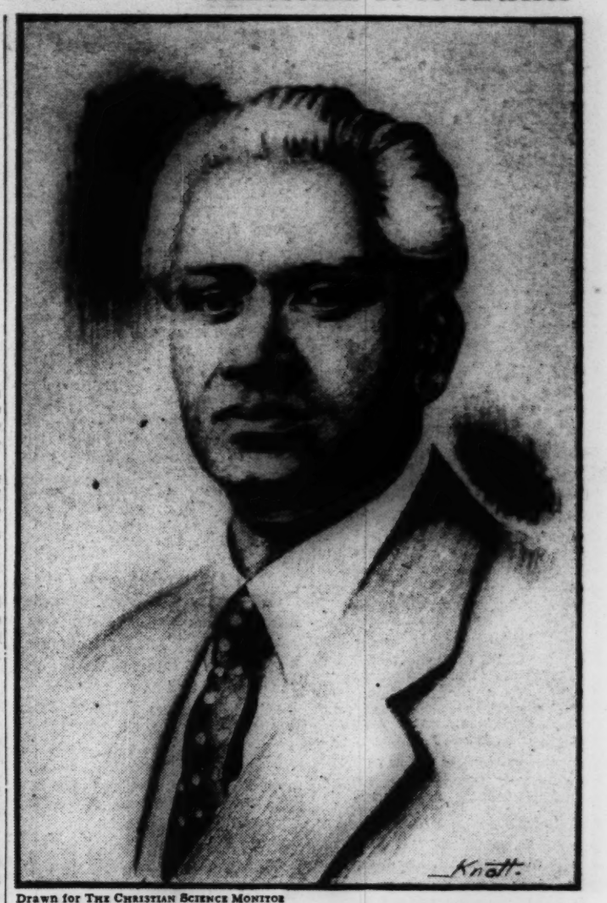
Dr. Das is a member of the American International Law Association, and of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has traveled and taught extensively in Europe as well as in America. He has been a lecturer at the University of Maryland and the Catholic University of Washington, member of the Faculty of International Relations at Wellesley, and is at present lecturer on Modern Indian History and on the Near East at the College of the City of New York. He is an extremely popular speaker in the various forums and conferences just now being held on Indian and racial questions and has written extensively on various phases of Oriental civilization and India in world politics. He feels that education on Asiatic culture is a supremely important work, and urges that a chair of Oriental philosophy and history be established in every American university as an essential preparation for the new world order. Always, he points out, we have studied European philosophy and culture, but never that of the Asiatic peoples with whom we have now to live and co-operate for the building of the new world.

Whether or not we agree with all that Dr. Das has written in his article for this series, we are bound to consider what he has written with the respect due a man who has lived magnificently up to his convictions and to the best traditions both of the country of his birth and that of his adoption. Hard work, independence, honesty, courage, generosity and unselfish service for others are qualities particularly admired in America. All his life, these have been the salient qualities of Taraknath Das.

Whether or not we go all the way with him, and with other Indian patriots in their passionate beliefs and contentions at the present time, it is of the first importance for us to know what they do believe, how they feel, and what they foresee in the world of the future. It is their world and ours.

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages, back to back along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Racial Discrimination . . . Must Be Eliminated"

It has no part, says Dr. Das, in the world we wish to live in. "Such a change will aid men's spiritual growth and inner freedom. . . . But the change will come slowly and we should not be discouraged."

Edward J. Phelan: The I. L. O. Stands Ready

In this, the Second Part of Mr. Phelan's article on Labor in the Peace to Come, the writer speaks with highest authority on the willingness and peculiar ability of the International Labor Organization to assume leadership in the labor aspects of the peacemaking. He is Acting Director of the I. L. O.

By Edward J. Phelan

Within the international sphere, where the appropriate international policies and measures can be worked out and applied, organized labor is already assured of a position in which it can make its voice directly heard.

Fortunately, the democratic peoples have already in their hands a unique instrument in the form of the International Labor Organization in which organized labor has a direct participation through its own chosen representatives, and which has a long and successful history in the formulation of international social policy. It should in fact be a matter of great interest to the student of political science and to the historian of political institutions to note that the process which has been described above whereby organized labor has steadily been given an increased voice in the determination of national, social and economic measures, for the moment, of course, particularly in connection with war production, had been as it were foreseen and given an institutional sanction in the International Labor Organization when that international machinery was set up about 22 years ago.

Normally, one expects to see international measures built up on the basis of long-tried and widely-accepted national experience. It is a remarkable tribute to the authors of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization that they should have had the vision to provide, in the Constitution of the body which they were setting up, for the direct participation of employers' and workers' organizations in the working of its machinery.

That machinery provided for an annual International Labor Conference, in which were seated representatives of governments, employers and workers and which had a combined technical and diplomatic character. It was intended, and indeed did function, as a body which endeavored to work out minimum standards of uniformity or equivalence in labor conditions between competing countries and then to incorporate its conclusions in the form of international treaties which, when ratified by the different member States, became binding international commitments in the same way as treaties on any other subject.

The position given to the representatives of organized employers and workers in these conferences enabled them to discuss and participate in the decisions taken in exactly the same way as the authorized representatives of their Governments. And in fact in the final votes bringing into being draft treaties to be submitted for ratification, their position was substantially the same as that of national plenipotentiaries drawing up a treaty for submission for final approval to the Governments or other constitutional authorities concerned.

This novel machinery, which if one looks back was perhaps a daring experiment in international democratic collaboration, can claim a truly remarkable measure of success.

Despite the fact that the period within which it functioned was a period of successive economic crises and intermittent and growing political tension, conditions which were by no means favorable to its chances of positive achievement, it adopted no less than 67 draft treaties on social and labor questions which secured no less then 883 ratifications. It is also interesting to note that this process of what has been called international labor legislation, although it has of course been impeded and slowed down by the war, has by no means ceased and is still continuing: 23 ratifications of these treaties have been registered during the war. It is not an exaggeration to say that the subjects to which these treaties apply now constitute what may be described as an international labor code covering all the main fields of protective labor legislation and social security or social insurance, not of course complete in every detail nor without gaps which still require to be filled, but something which is comprehensive enough to justify its description as a genuine code.

It is interesting also to note that the evolution of the activities of the International Labor Organization has closely paralleled the evolution of the activities of the organized labor movement in the national field, and no doubt one has inter-acted on the other.

The International Labor Organization began first of all with the narrower and more limited questions of protection, then moved into the field of social security and steadily began to take more and more into the ambit of its deliberations economic considerations which lay at the foundation of its possibilities of achieving effective social progress.

This great international instrument now lies ready at hand for the democratic States to use in their treatment of the international social problems of reconstruction and they have already decided to make full use of it.

There was, of course, a great risk that the Organization might have been unable to function during the war, and it might have been felt that its rusted machinery could not easily be refurbished and set going again in time to deal with postwar problems. This danger was foreseen by John G. Winant, at that time Director of the International Labor Office and now American Ambassador in London. He arranged for the removal of the main services of the International Labor Office from Geneva when there was a grave apprehension that Switzerland might fall a victim to Nazi aggression and when in any eventuality it had become increasingly clear that the Organization could not function with full freedom in Europe.

The main center of the Organization is now established in Montreal, Canada, and in the freer atmosphere of the North American continent it has displayed an astonishing vigor and vitality. In November of last year a conference of no less than 34 of its member countries met in New York to consider its wartime policy and its postwar potentialities. That conference was attended by 104 representatives of governments, of organized labor and organized employers, including 15 members of the Cabinets of their respective countries.

These representatives came from every continent—North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australasia and Africa, and although the number of delegations was slightly less for obvious reasons than at previous conferences, the meeting could fairly claim to be a real assembly of the free world.

After putting on record its emphatic conviction that victory of the free peoples in the world against totalitarian aggression was an indispensable condition of the attainment of the ideals of the Organization, the conference turned to consideration of the problems of reconstruction. After having surveyed the wide field which these problems cover, it affirmed its solemn conviction that the International Labor Organization "which possesses the confidence of the free peoples and includes in its structure the representatives of workers and employers, is for these reasons peculiarly fitted to take part in this work in such a way as to minimize misunderstandings and unrest and to promote a stable and enduring peace."

The importance attached to the conference by the United States was manifested in the invitation addressed to it by President Roosevelt to hold its final sitting at the White House in Washington, where the President himself addressed the delegates and, after recalling his personal association with its work on the occasion of its first conference at Washington in 1919, expressed his belief that the organization would "have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples everywhere."

These decisions of the New York-Washington Conference do not of course mean that all the problems of reconstruction are to become the exclusive concern of the International Labor Organization. The resolutions adopted fully recognize the part that must be played by national reconstruction agencies and by other international organizations.

What these resolutions clearly lay down, however, is that the International Labor Office is entitled and indeed instructed to scrutinize all reconstruction plans or measures in the international field from the point of view of examining and passing on their social repercussions. Thus, the representatives of organized labor, who have their constitutional place with full status in the machinery of the International Labor Organization, are henceforth in a position to express their views on all such measures directly in conference with the representatives of Governments and with the representatives of organized employers.

Organized labor is now guaranteed an authorized voice in shaping future international social and economic measures and is also in a position constantly to watch their application and their effects. With that voice goes necessarily a share in the responsibility involved. For over a century the organized labor movement has been playing an increasingly important part in the life of the free peoples and it has now become an essential positive constituent of our democratic system.

Our new social objective looks beyond a mere generalization of protective labor legislation and social and economic security. These things are not incompatible with a totalitarian world, but at a price which free men are not prepared to pay, the price of slavery.

We in the free nations seek to build not merely a prosperous order but a free order. The world community to which we aspire must be one in which the individual man—"the common mon," in Vice-President Wallace's phrase—can live a life in accordance, not with the dictates of an authoritarian Government, however benevolent, but in accordance with his own healthy human desires and instincts.

The fact that the International Labor Organization has been summoned to play a central part in preparing the work of social reconstruction, and the fact that the decisions and activities of that Organization are constantly subject to the influence and control of the freely chosen representatives of the men and women who are actually carrying on the daily work of our communities, gives the best guarantee that the world to come will be one in which the men and women of free peoples may live in decency and dignity.

This Time, We Are Prepared. . . .

Organized labor is now guaranteed an authorized voice in shaping future international social and economic measures. . . . The International Labor Organization, at its New York conference last year . . . affirmed its solemn conviction that the I. L. O. "which possesses the confidence of the free peoples and includes in its structure the representatives of workers and employers, is for these reasons peculiarly fitted to take part in this (peacemaking) work, in such a way as to minimize misunderstandings and unrest, and to promote a stable and insuring peace."

The novel machinery of I. L. O., which, if one looks back, was perhaps a daring experiment in international democratic collaboration, can claim a truly remarkable measure of success. . . .

This great international democratic instrument now lies ready at hand for the democratic states to use in their treatment of the international social problems of reconstruction.

—Excerpts From the Phelan Article

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne
Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Five

The June evenings of Norway, when the golden day turned into silver night with light that hardly faded, were perfect for these late expeditions to Hertha Bay. True, they got fearfully sleepy. Rudy, on the way home, generally yawned himself into a sort of semi-sleep wherein he ran along, climbed his rocks, jumped his gaps in a kind of dream. This particular evening, however, when they were bringing Wapping Billy his "eyes," he was lively as a cricket and it was Hertha who went along half-awake, half asleep. An exam that morning; talks with inquisitive friends about the holidays; the effort of remembering and collecting important odds and ends, like the tin-opener they so nearly forgot; looking in at Uncle Knut's store for the last time and not being able to say "goodbye and thank you" because they had never actually told him what they were doing—all that had made it a day. Yes, it had been a day, and she didn't mind saying so.

But tonight nearly everything was gone, and they had no weights to carry; they had only satchels on their backs and their hands were free. Hertha was getting along fast with her long treasured thumb-stick that one of her English cousins had brought her from Gloucester; Rudy was hopping and humming beside her, neither of them talking much. They'd give Billy his eyes, Hertha said to herself, and make him promise to hurry up and finish off the sail—absolutely promise. Then perhaps they'd do a bit of packing, stowing the stores away in the cabin; that took time, but with any luck they'd be home by eleven and get a good long sleep. She yawned to think of it. The next day was the last full working day at school; after that there was only breaking up and goodbyes to the people leaving.

Rudy Sees An Intruder

Her last day at school—was it really that? She was turning over the words in her mind, trying to realize what they meant, feeling at the moment as if the whole business of Billy and the Haakon was a dream—she would wake up in her own bed and find she had dreamt it all, even the Nazis, surely she would. . . .

Then Rudy stopped his humming and sidled closer to her.

"Don't jump or anything," he said, "but I see someone."

Hertha woke. They were almost there; half a mile from the bay, not more. It was the loneliest part of all; never before had they seen a soul anywhere near it.

"I can't see anyone," she said, on the defensive.

'No, but I can."

She looked again. Ahead of them was the rocky causeway they must pass to get down to sea level and their bay, and there, a darker smudge in the silvery light, was the figure of a man—or, at least, what Rudy thought was a man.

"Now, now," jeered Rudy, "who's being the silly idiot this time? Keep moving, can't you, Jog along."

Hertha obediently jogged along.

"Rudy, you don't think it's—it can't be—oh, don't say it's—" her voice died away.

"I do think, and I do say, and it jolly well is our old friend and playmate, Mr. Nosey."

Hertha only knew that she felt desperate, like an animal in a trap. She seized Rudy's arm and began to talk very fast.

"Let's get under a rock, Rudy—he hasn't seen us, he can't have seen us. You've got eyes like a thousand hawks, you see everything before anyone else does. Let's hide till he's gone."

"He won't go," said Rudy. "He's doing a bit of sleuthing, if I know our Nosey. And he's got spy-glasses, you know. He's great on them—takes them about with him everywhere, I've noticed that. He's seen us all right, and if you don't look out he'll see you kicking up a fuss. You let go of my arm."

"But what shall we do? We're only a half mile away from the Haakon—Billy might stroll along any minute—"

Rudy Has a Plan

"What you can do," said Rudy cheerfully, "is to keep your hair on. And another thing you can do is leave it to Rudy."

Was he half chuckling? He couldn't be. This running into Nosey at this time of night, miles away from home, with the packs he had so often seen on their backs, was the worst thing that could possibly have happened. If he suspected something before he'd be certain about it now. All the same, there was something calming about Rudy's pleased look. It was as if he was positively looking forward to something.

Suddenly he let out a yell that made Mr. Parker jump—not with surprise, Hertha saw; he knew perfectly well they were there—and leapt forward as if to greet his dearest friend.

"Hallo, Mr. Pieters,"—he had the name right for once—"you've discovered us!"

Mr. Pieters smiled his snoopy smile, and seemed to be looking for something to say.

"Discovered you? Oh, er . . . well, my boy . . ."

"How ever did you find out?"

The admiration in Rudy's voice was flattering to a degree.

"Find out? Well, of course, when you say found out — of course I was rather wondering, I must confess—"

"Not wondering half as much as we are, I'm sure." Rudy was like a good little boy knowing all the right answers in class. Hertha had never seen anything like it. "How did you find your way? You are a wonder, Mr. Parker—I mean Mr. Pieters."

"Oh, I'm a good walker, you know," said Nosey, darting his eyes about, full of questions.

"You must be!" cried Rudy, again bursting with admiration. "And a great climber too."

"Oh, well, I wouldn't say that. I walked to where the road ends and then I thought, as it was such a fine evening, I'd stroll a bit farther. I thought I might meet one of you. Your mother is fond of coming this way too, isn't she?"

So he'd seen them all. That must have been before they had taken to the way over the hills. Clever Mr. Parker.

"Well, now that you are here," went on Rudy, hearty as ever, "you'd like to see it, I expect."

"It? What—er—exactly is it that you—"

Sharing a Secret

So Nosey was simply nosing round. He had no idea what it was he was looking for. He had never dreamt of the Haakon. Hertha began to feel better.

"Our cave," said Rudy. "Our special secret cave."

Mr. Parker gave a long drawn-out "Oh" as if, at last, he was enormously interested, as if at last he'd got a taste of something he liked.

"Oh, indeed, a cave. A secret cave, you say. And what do you do—what do you all do in your secret cave?"

Rudy became very airy.

"Everything. We can sleep in it, if we want to. Live in it. Cook in it. Fish from it. Keep collections in it—shells and seaweeds and that sort of muck. It's a grand cave. Come along and have a look, won't you?"

"Well, of course—it sounds very interesting. But why, may I ask, do you come all this way to a cave in this particularly difficult rocky—"

But now Rudy did not seem to be answering questions. He sprang on top of a high rock, pointing to the jagged opening of a cavern near the sea.

"Why?" He was very off-hand now. "Oh, well, it's a sort of summer-house idea. Mother's English, you know—did you know?" Mr. Parker nodded; of course he knew. "The English go in for summer houses a lot. They like sleeping in odd sort of places when it's hot. Our cave doesn't look too easy to get at, but it is really. It won't worry a climber like you. Come up here and I'll show you the best way—oh, by the way, you won't mind taking our cave oath, will you?"

"Your what?"

"Our special promise not to split, not to tell a soul about it. It's in English, but you won't mind that, will you?"

Mr. Parker, gingerly climbing on the rock, was surprised to find himself holding Rudy's hand, closing his eyes, and repeating very solemnly, a long rigmarole beginning,

Eena, meena, mina, mo,
Catch a Nosey by the toe,
When he bellows let him go,
Eena, meena, mina, mo.

"That's all right," said Rudy affably, when he'd done. "Now you're practically one of us."

"It's a very strange rhyme, that. What does it mean? What's a 'nosey'?" Was Mr. Parker trying, in his own way, to be affable too? Hertha thought perhaps he was.

"It's a fish. A queer fish. That's a sort of fisherman's spell for making you keep promises. Now then, ready? Follow me. Hertha, you take Mr. Parker's coat—sorry, I mean Mr. Pieters' coat."

Mr. Pieters' Difficulties

But if Mr. Pieters was ever to reach the cavern that Rudy pointed out so airily it would be a case of carrying more than his coat. Pulled by Rudy, pushed by Hertha, he made a beginning. He clawed himself up on to a huge boulder, stood a moment, then slid down again, barking his knee and tearing his trousers. Full of sympathy Rudy hauled him up again. He staggered to his feet and then a puff of wind took his hat and blew it neatly into a pool.

"Oh, your hat—" Rudy climbed over the rocks like a mountain goat and fished it out. "A bit wet, I'm afraid. How sickening! And I see it's got a label with Berlin on it. I expect it's a frightfully expensive one. Now, Mr. Pieters, could you give a jump on to this ledge? No, this ledge—oh, too bad! Did that hurt? Never mind. Take care, take care! That pool's frightfully deep. Hi! You're falling in—"

The pool was deep. Mr. Parker slid into it with a resounding splash and disappeared completely from view. When he bobbed up again he was black and shiny as a seal, a very angry seal. He was furious, and yet, one could see, he wasn't quite sure whom to be furious with. Rudy, helping him out, his eyes round with sympathy, was sympathy itself.

"Oh, too bad, sir. That's because you've got the wrong shoes on. Next time you must be sure to come with nails—" It was difficult to be angry with Rudy, who seemed to be doing his best; or, for that matter, with Hertha. They helped him out, squeezed the water from his coat and gave him an arm to help him over the rough places till he reached the road he knew. They couldn't have done more, he was bound to admit it, and yet he grew angrier and angrier.

They galloped him along—it was most important, they said, that he should keep warm—and then left him.

"We take a short cut from here," said Rudy politely, "so I'm afraid we'll have to say goodby. Let us know when you'll come again and we'll have a picnic in the cave, a proper English picnic. Good-by." Nothing could have been more polite.

They raced back to Wapping Billy, who was sound asleep in his bed.

Wapping Billy Is Aroused

"Billy, here are the eyes. Get up and put them in," they cried, and shook him awake.

"It's the middle of the night, though you'd never know it in this blessed country," grumbled Billy. "I ain't goin' to lose me bit of sleep—"

But they didn't leave him till he'd settled to work. Rudy had been awfully clever; it would have been disaster, complete and absolute disaster if Nosey had gone another few yards and come upon Billy and Hertha Bay and the Haakon. All the same—

"What worries me," Hertha said, as they ran home, "was that Nosey looked perplexed. I believe he was thinking like fury all the time: What were we doing out there?"

"Going to our cave," said Rudy.

"I'm not sure that he'll swallow that once he gets home and thinks it over."

Their mother met them at the door. She had just had a note from Mr. Parker. He was coming round next day with a friend from Oslo about a new scheme for training the young. It was to be compulsory eventually but he was sure she would wish her two children to join at once. He had met them that night, much too late, and he was sure she would like them to be disciplined and usefully employed instead of rampaging over the rocks at all hours.

"You will be usefully employed," said Mrs. Larsen, grimly. "You'll be starting for England tomorrow."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Hertha and Rudy Larsen were engaged in a thrilling and perilous enterprise. With their mother's permission, they were planning to leave their native land, Norway, and sail in an ancient ketch, with their sailor friend, Wapping Billy, to England. Billy was an English sailor who was hiding in a cave on the coast not far from their home in a little village on a fjord. He had come ashore from a fishing expedition, to find that the Nazis had invaded Norway, and decided to keep out of their way. Billy was working hard to make the dilapidated ketch seaworthy and Hertha and Rudy smuggled out to him the supplies and parts he needed. They had to be very careful to avoid the espionage of Mr. Pieters, the local Nazi spy, whom they called Mr. Nosey Parker, who pried into everything that went on in their homes.

Courtesy of the Southern Printmakers Society

Portuguese Fisherman's Daughter, a dry-point by Arthur William Heintzelman, N. A.

Happy Hours With Hobbies

Cecil Reimer Tells Us About His

Our hobbyist today is Cecil Reimer, of Selkirk, Kansas, who writes of his experiences in building model airplanes. The picture published below shows two of his models.

Model Airplanes

Building model airplanes has been my hobby for the past five years. I received my first rubber powered model on Christmas day, when I was nine years old, and since that time I have become more interested than ever in airplane models and modern aviation.

That first model was a scale model of a Curtiss Robin Special. Because of its square fuselage, it seemed quite easy to build, and I completed it myself with very little help. For my first model, it looked pretty nice, I thought. Naturally, I didn't want to fly it, for fear it would crash, but finally I gave it a try. I wound up the propeller carefully and gave it a shove. Away it went through the air, and floated slowly to the ground, landing on its wheels. My first plane hadn't crashed!

Later that year I built a Boeing P-26, a low wing pursuit plane with a 12-inch wing span. It was a grand flyer, until one day it tried to fly through something harder than air. In 1939 I constructed two planes. One was a Stearman Trainer, with a 28-inch wing span, and the other was a P-39 Bell Airacobra—one of my best flyers. The P-39 has a tricycle landing gear, and on this particular model the brace for the front wheel was very weak. Consequently, the front wheel would be broken off every time the plane landed. Using several pieces of balsa wood and a rubber band, I constructed a knee-action device on the wheel, and it worked fine. Instead of breaking off, it would just "give" a little and the plane would make a fine landing.

I made a model of the Piper Cub in 1940. It's supposed to be a fine flyer, but because of the rubber shortage (a rubber motor which wasn't available) my Cub is now a very good glider. Well, the Army is using them to train glider pilots, anyway.

Talk about wingspan—the Bowlus Glider model that I built has four feet of it. It glides as smooth as a bird. Its long crimson wings and silver trimmings make it one of my most attractive models. "The Bee," powered with a Syncro B/30 class B motor, was my first gas-powered plane. The fuselage of the Bee is covered with balsa wood, the motor has an aluminum cowling, and its wings from tip to tip measure four feet. For a beginner on gas models, this was a difficult one to make. Many minor details were not given, such as how to fasten on the wing and where to place batteries. Booster batteries were not even mentioned, although they were necessary. The model has not been flown yet but may be in the near future, because it's all ready to go now.

Although I have not started high school yet, I obtained the plans from our high school principal, and have constructed nine Navy identification models, including the Messerschmitt ME-110, Republic P-43, Martin B-26C, Lockheed P-38E, Douglas TBD-1, Curtiss SBC-4, Brewster SB2A-1, Lockheed Lodestar, and Martin PMB-1.

I am now working on an "American Junior Fireball" model, a recently developed model which is controlled from the ground by a new device called the "U-Control." It has a wing spread of 36 inches, and will be powered by an Ohlsson 23 motor. Its wings are covered with sheet balsa wood, and the fuselage is shaped from balsa. Wires running from the U-Control to the plane move tail elevators, enabling it to do loops, stunts, or fly level.

This year I will start to high school, and I plan to continue building models and studying aviation throughout my high school years. I believe model building is one of the finest ways to prepare for a future in aviation, and I hope to join the U. S. air corps when I graduate from high school.

Cecil Reimer

Our Mail Bag

From Auckland, New Zealand, comes a request for correspondents from Elman D., who would enjoy hearing from other readers of the Mail Bag.

"The subjects I am interested in are music, neither too jazzy nor too classical, collecting stamps, and many others.

"The supplies of your magazines down under are very limited these days, but we have to make the most of it. I really hope that I will have the pleasure of visiting the states some day, and you can take it from me that we in New Zealand and Australia really appreciate what you Yanks are doing for us, and we hope to repay you one day. Cheerio."

Patricia Mary D. (14) of Timperley, Cheshire, England, says that she would like to write to a girl in any part of America who is about her age.

"I am learning French and Latin in high school and am fond of music; I play the piano. My favorite sports are swimming and netball. Hiking, rambling, or cycling in the country are most enjoyable. I am interested in historical buildings, such as castles, and I collect foreign stamps. I always read The Christian Science Monitor, and like the page For Young People very much."

Lee F. (12) of Titusville, Pennsylvania, is eager to write to girls and especially those who live in or near Boston. She rides horseback, swims, and plays the trumpet.

Model airplanes built by one of our young readers

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Finishing Up Your Desk

Let's Fix Up Our Room—6

By Keith Vining
Carpenter's Mate, United States Naval Reserve

Working principles of the combination top of the Junior Executive desk are quite simple, if considered by parts. The diagram, captioned "Principles of Operation" gives an edge view of the double top in the flat position; (1) points to rear hinges; (2) to the divided under section hinges; and (3) to the leaf hinges, which fold jacknife style, when the top is down. Note the ½ in. projection of the front of the upper top layer, and the flush position of the back edge when the top is in this position.

In the lower diagram we have raised the upper top, by its projecting edge, into the "map-board" position. In this position, the underside of the upper top is useful in displaying maps or diagrams for study. Hinges No. 2 are here in the same position, No. 1 are folded back at right angles, and No. 3 (leaf hinges) are fully open.

By pulling the top over and forward, without closing No. 3 leaf hinges, we obtain the drawing board position. An understanding of the principles, just explained, will prove invaluable now in finishing the desk construction.

Begin With Section C

Begin by cutting section C to the size indicated; this and the other two top sections are of the ¾ in. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. plywood. Now coat the front and end edges of C with glue, and screw it into place. Cut B next and tack it temporarily into place. Mark the intersection of the indicated hinges, and cut mortises to install them in, as shown in the enlargement of No. 2 in the drawing. Make sure that the hinge pins come underneath, so that upper top can lie flat. By cutting the edges of marks, enough layers of plywood are easily lifted out to form the mortises.

"A" segment, which is in itself the complete top, must now be cut to its exact size, 24½ in. x 45 in. This length gives it the required ½ in. overhang at the ends. The hinges indicated at No. 1 are now placed in the back edges of A and B. These may be mortised if desired, but it is not necessary to do so.

Adjusting the Hinges

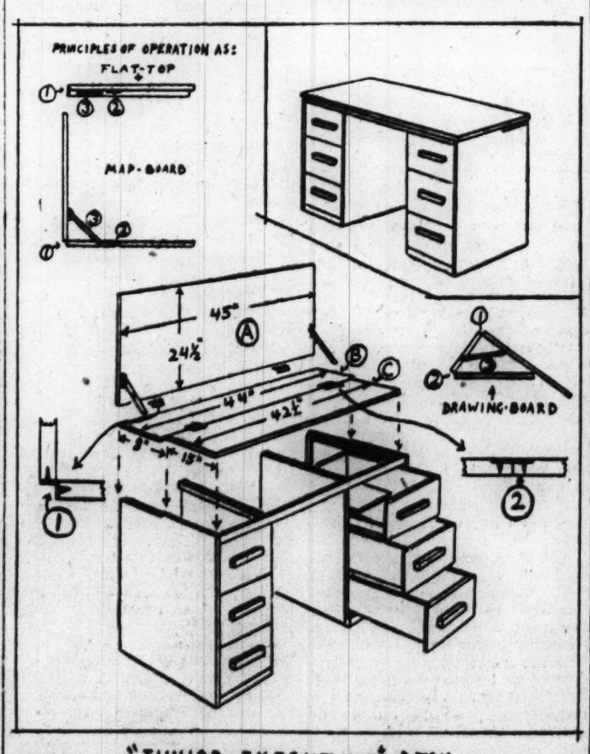
Swing "A" into the map-board or vertical position, and fasten it temporarily upright with a batten of wood tacked diagonally at one end of it and "B." It is best to check with a carpenter's square for accuracy.

At the other end of desk from the brace you have made, install one of the leaf or "drop-leaf" hinges in the open position. Centers of axial rotation of the ends should be equidistant from the corner, to make it work correctly. Note that one end of the leaf hinge attaches directly into the end of "B." The other end attaches to the underside of "A" by means of the attached swivel.

Having installed the hinge at one side to our satisfaction, we remove the temporary brace from the other side, and install the matching leaf-hinge. All construction now completed, we turn our attention to a suitable finish.

It being assumed that all exposed screw and nail heads are countersunk, fill the holes thus left with plastic wood. If you prefer a natural finish, here is one that is nice and quite permanent.

Sand the surface smooth when the plastic wood is dry, and apply a coat of white shellac to all surfaces, including drawers. Sand lightly and follow with two more coats of shellac. After each coat, be sure to sand all surfaces except drawer sides. Now rub in several coats of clear wax. If a painted surface is preferable, follow the first coat of shellac with three of enamel, in your choice color scheme.



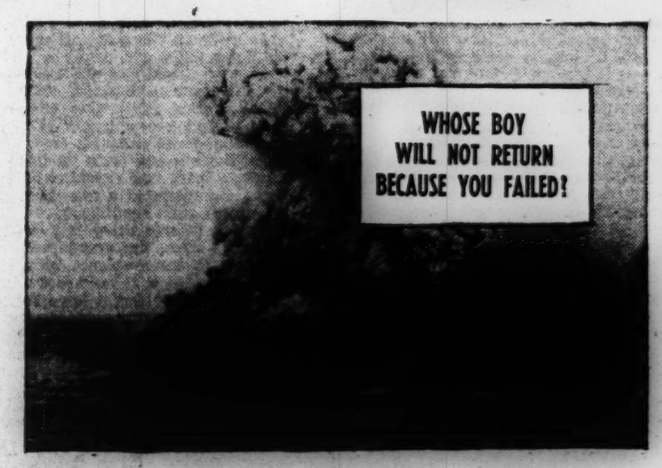
"JUNIOR-EXECUTIVE" DESK
PART THREE
BY KEITH VINING, CARPENTER'S MATE, USNR

(This is the last of six articles on fixing up our room, that have appeared on the page for Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)

LET'S SHOW OUR METAL!

★ *It takes 16,000 tons of steel scrap to replace an aircraft carrier like the lost Lexington.*

The Government is giving an award to every County collecting at least 100 lbs. of metal scrap per person. Let's show what this community can do!



NEWSPAPERS' UNITED SCRAP METAL DRIVE

Former Boston College Backfield Star Proving Valuable to Tufts Grid Staff

Vito Ananis Gives Manly His Best Scout Reports

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a player who has been used to the pressure of big-time college football, all-star competition, Bowl prestige, and later professional play, the refined and athletically-pure precincts of Tufts College in Medford might be thought to prove a trifle anti-climactic. But take it from Vito Ananis, the Jumbos' new assistant backfield coach and former Boston College star, the contrast is not as great so it is pleasant.

Vito, whose athletic career has covered an association with at least 11 different football teams both as a coach and as a player, was signed on at Tufts to take the place of Eddie Brooks, who left to take a commission in the Army Air Corps. Ananis now believes he is finally on the way towards achieving his life ambition—to become a dentist. He hopes to enter Tufts Dental in the spring.

As advantageous for Ananis as his association with the college will probably prove to be, his work with its football team has already paid dividends, and Head Coach Lew Manly has no hesitation in saying that the former Eagle is proving invaluable. As a matter of fact Vito is credited with enabling the Jumbos to put up such a fine showing against Bates last Saturday, when they held what was considered one of the finest Bobcat elevens in years to a 12-point victory.

Elaborate Report

Having played under Gil Dobie and Frank Leahy as a collegian, under Tuss McLaughry as an all-star, and having been associated with three different National Pro-League coaches, Vito is quite used to an elaborate scouting report. His experience has meant that the Jumbo strategy board is now getting the best reports it ever had and consequently is able to make adequate preparations. Ananis brings back four typewritten pages on the coming opponent as a team, copious notes on each individual player, and sheafs of diagrams on offensive plays and defensive formations. Last Saturday he scouted B. U. and made his usual comprehensive report.

Ananis' last grid year at Boston College was Leahy's first, the fall of 1939, and it proved to be the local boy's greatest season. He scored 12 touchdowns and dropkicked one point after to ring up 73 points and lead New England scorers. Nationally he was ninth in touchdowns, and 12th in total points. Ahead of him, incidentally, was Michigan's Tom Harmon, who had 102 points and was third.

The stocky, barrel-chested backfield ace started his career at Rindge Tech, where he was an All-Star selection, and went to Worcester Academy and New Hampton Prep before entering college. Following his graduation from B. C., he coached at Marianapolis Prep and at Seton Hall Prep, and at the latter he produced the school's first undefeated eleven.

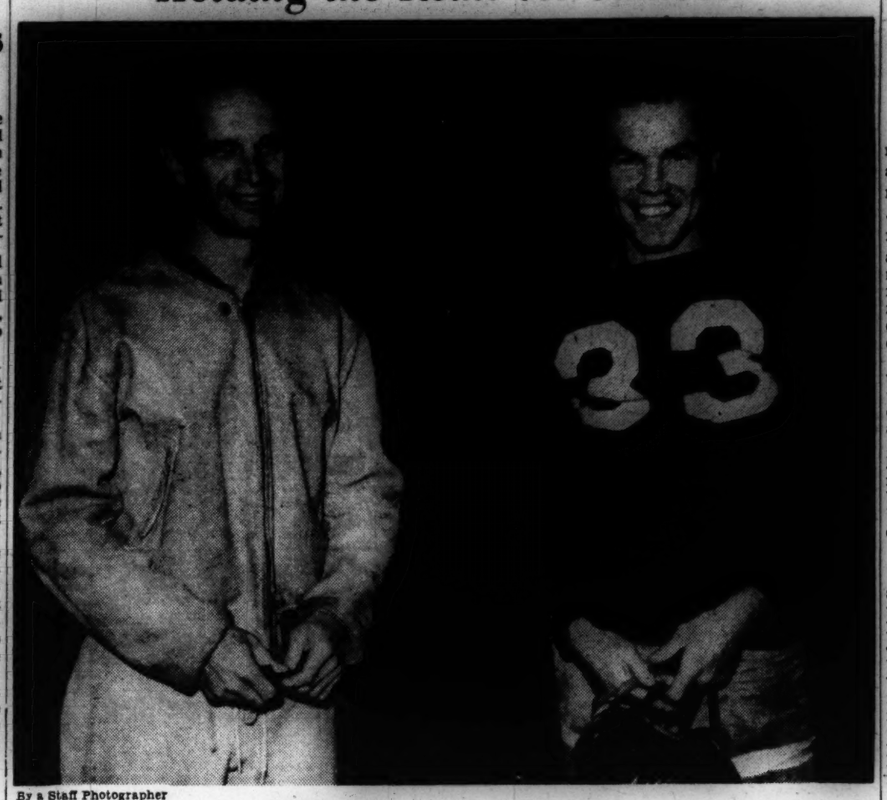
Detroit Lions originally held his pro contract, but Vito did not decide to play pro ball until this season. He thought himself a free agent and reported to Chicago Bears. Detroit didn't like it, and sold him to Philadlephia after he had made preparations to study denistry at Loyola of Chicago. He played in two exhibition games with the Philadelphia Eagles, then gave up pro ball to try to enter the Dental School at Tufts.

Slim Material

At Medford the material is probably as slim as he has seen it anywhere he has played or coached, but Vito likes the challenge. And he is impressed with Coach Manly's ability to get the most out of whatever is at hand.

Manly and Ananis, along with Line Coach Earl Littleton, conducted a scrimmage against Charley Consodine's freshmen last night in preparation for Saturday's game at Weston with Boston University. On the basis of the scrimmage Lew named the following tentative lineup: Sampson and Mernick, ends; Webber and Rowell, tackles; Sweeney and Zullo, guards; DeTeso, center, and Capt. Bissett, Foster, Burns, and Fortin, backs.

Holding the Reins for Jumbos



By a Staff Photographer

Tufts College Coach and Captain

Head Coach Lew Manly, left, and Capt. Bob Bissett of Tufts are looking forward to the resumption of grid relations with Boston University this Saturday. The two schools will be meeting at Nickerson Field, Weston, in the first game between the two colleges since 1935.

Horned Frogs Only Unbeaten Untied Team in the Section

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Texas Christian University was the sole hope of the Southwest this week for national recognition as Rice fell from the unbeaten list and Coach Dana X. Bible's Texas Longhorns lost much prestige in winning a lone touchdown victory over the University of Oklahoma.

The Horned Frogs are the only unbeaten, untied eleven in this section. They extended their winning streak to three games Saturday by scoring at will against the Kansas Jayhawks to run up a 41-to-6 victory. But what sent the Christians' stock upward more than the impressive triumph was the one-sided victory by U. C. L. A. over Oregon State, Rose Bowl champions, on the Pacific Coast. The Frogs opened the season with a 7-to-6 decision over the Californians.

Bright Spot

The Horned Frog victory the past week was about the only bright spot in the Southwest Conference football picture. Texas, considered a powerhouse in this area, was fortunate in winning a 7-0 victory over Oklahoma, a team that has failed to break into the win column this season. Only a series of aerial thrusts in the first part of the second half saved the Longhorns from a stalemate.

But even more disappointing than the Texas-Oklahoma game was the showing of the once highly-regarded Texas Aggies, the pre-season favorite for the championship. The Aggies ran against a greatly-improved Corpus Christi Naval Air Station team and lost 18 to 7. It was the first triumph of the season for the Navy Flyers, who had lost previously to Texas and Rice.

Rice, which had hoped to keep pace with Texas Christian University, fell by the wayside by losing to Tulane, 18 to 7. The Tulane victory reversed events of last year when Rice won from Tulane and lost to L. S. U.

Baylor Won

Baylor, an up-and-down team of the Conference, won its second straight game by humbling the University of Arkansas in a Conference set-to, 20 to 7. Hardin-Simmons, a Border Conference school at Abilene which in years past has proved little more than a warm-up for Southwest Conference elevens, again struck a blow at its big brothers by winning from Southern Methodist, 7 to 6. The Cowboys defeated Baylor two weeks ago.

The big game of the week will bring together Texas Christian and Texas A. & M. at College Station. The Aggies always have been difficult for the Frogs to conquer, especially on Kyle Field, and the contest is looked upon as a test.

The Texas Longhorns open conference play against twice-defeated Arkansas in Little Rock. The Porkers have not won a conference game since October, 1940, and should give the Texas team little trouble. Baylor meets Texas Tech, loser to Texas A. & M. in a non-conference tilt, while Southern Methodist plays Temple University in an intersectional affair at Dallas.

* * *

Cancellation of the Rice-North Carolina game scheduled to be played at Chapel Hill this Saturday made Southwest Conference fans realize that very few, if any, intersectional games likely will be played next year, especially contests that require one of the teams to travel long distance.

The games between Temple and Southern Methodist at Dallas this week and T. C. U. and the Pensacola Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 24 probably will be the last intersectional games for Southwest teams for the duration. Except for these games, and a contest between Texas A. & M. and Washington State at San Antonio, Southwest Conference teams have finished intersectional play for the year. Because of transportation difficulties, Southwest fans expect the Texas A. & M.-Washington State game to be called off.

* * *

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		Texas	
27-Wichita	0	40-Corpus Air	0
6-T. C. U.	13	64-Kan. State	0
7-Baylor	20	0-Northwestern	3
		7-Oklahoma	0
40	33	111	3
Baylor		**Texas A. & M.**	
68-Waco Flyers	0	7-L. S. U.	16
6-Hardin-Simms	13	19-Texas Tech	0
18-Okla. Aggies	12	7-Corpus Air	18
20-Arkansas	7		
112	32	33	34
Rice		**T. C. U.**	
18-Corpus Air	7	7-U. C. L. A.	6
27-L. S. U.	14	13-Arkansas	6
7-Tulane	18	41-Kansas	6
52	39	61	18
S. M. U.			
26-N. Texas	7		
7-Pitt	20		
6-Hardin-Simms	7		
39	34		

Red Cross Glad To Accept Gift Of Bruins Club

Total receipts from four regularly scheduled National League hockey games which the Boston Bruins will play at Boston Gerden this winter will be turned over to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Amercan Red Cross as a contribution to its War Fund, Joseph R. Hamlen, Chapter Chairman, announced last night. Proceeds are expected to approximate $70,000.

The designated games include Saturday, Nov. 14, Bruins vs. New York Rangers; Saturday, Dec. 12, Bruins vs. Montreal Canadiens; Tuesday, Jan. 10, Bruins vs. Chicago Black Hawks; and Tuesday, Feb. 9, Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs.

Manager Walter Brown of the Garden is turning over the building for those games without cost to the Red Cross, the Garden assuming all overhead expense. The Bruins will contribute the players and the rest of their organization so that 100 per cent of the proceeds can be turned over to the War Fund.

Accepting the gift, Mr. Hamlen said, "The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross is deeply grateful for this splendid contribution to our War Fund. The Red Cross plays an important part in the war effort and must have the support of every patriotic American who is interested in successful prosecution of the war."

Ohio State and Tulsa Lead Football Statistics Race

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Ohio State, the nation's No. 1 football team in this week's Associated Press poll, also is the country's offensive leader, but honors for all-around balance go to smaller Tulsa University.

Team figures from the American Football Statistical Bureau today showed Tulsa, defending Missouri Valley champion, runner-up to Ohio State in total offense, first in total defense, second to Columbia in forward passing, first in pass defense, and fourth in defense against rushing.

The Golden Hurricanes achieved this record chiefly at the expense of service teams, defeating the WACO Army Flying School, 84-0, and Randolph Field, 68-0. But it was much the same against college opposition, trouncing Oklahoma, 23-0.

Indication of Balance

An indication of their balance is given in the offensive figures. They have gained 634 yards by rushing and 618 by passing, for an average gain per game of 417.3 yards. Ohio State, which finished the 1939 season as the nation's No. 1 offensive team, has an average of 457.3 yards to show for its first three games this season. Of its total of 1,372 yards gained, 1,016 have been by rushing.

Tulsa has permitted an average of only 46 yards a game in total defense, Manhattan was second at 71, followed by Illinois (76.03), Arizona, last week's leader (79.7), and Temple (85.3).

Against Passes

Against forward passes Tulsa has yielded an average of 15.3 yards a game. Then came Arizona (22.7), Illinois (23.3), Georgia Naval Pre-Flight (26.7), and North Carolina (29.3).

At throwing passes, the Golden Hurricanes were outranked only by Columbia and its ace, Paul Governali, who have averaged 250.3 yards to Tulsa's 206. Third was Georgia with 166, then Georgia Naval Pre-Flight (161.3), and Southern Methodist (154.7).

Brown topped Ohio State in average yards gained by rushing with 346 in two games to the Buckeyes' 338.7 in three. Behind the leaders were Illinois (327), Dartmouth (298.3), and Arizona (297.7). Tops against rushing tactics was Boston College with a minus 8.5 for two games, to lead Alabama with plus 21.3, Manhattan (30), Tulsa (30.7), and Syracuse (31).

Punting honors went to the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight, which averaged 41.79 yards a punt. Wyoming followed at 41.20 and then Marquette and Harvard, both with fractions over 40 yards.

Only teams reporting games to date have been mentioned. Vanderbilt, for example, set the pace in total offense, total defense and rushing offense, but figures had not been reported on last week's 7-6 win over Kentucky.

Other total offense leaders were Missouri, 383.8 average, Boston College, 367.5, Illinois 361, Columbia 358.7, Alabama 353.3, Detroit 348 and Dartmouth 347.

Officials Refuse To Allow Egan To Quit Defense Job

VANCOUVER, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Vancouver Sun said yesterday that Pat Egan, National Hockey League defense star who was sold to the Detroit Red Wings last week with Harry Watson for $26,000, has been refused permission by Selective Service officials to quit his job in a Vancouver shipyard to go East.

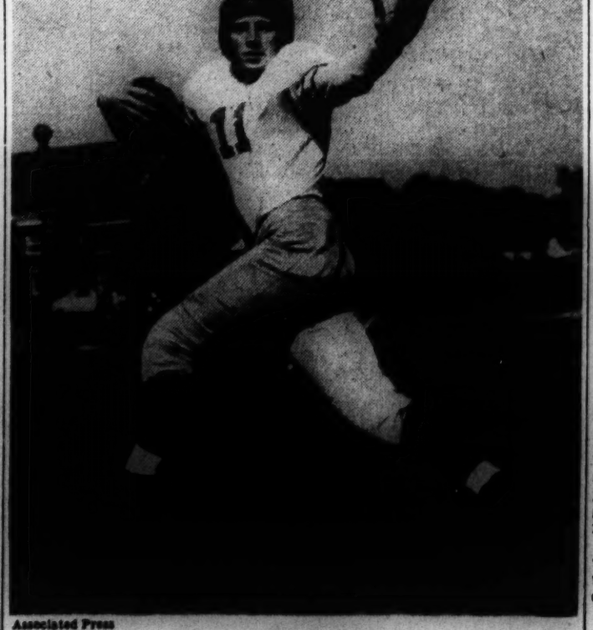
Local Selective Service officials would not admit Egan had made application to move East, but W. McKinstry, Selective Service Board official, said, "We are not issuing permits to anyone to move from this to another province for reasons such as these."

Egan could not be reached for comment.

Hudson to Enlist

CHATTANOOGA (AP)—Sid Hudson of Chattanooga, the Washington Senators' number one pitcher, plans to enlist in the army air forces at Waco, Texas, within the next two weeks.

Sparking Attack



Associated Press

Dartmouth Halfback

Meryll Frost, 174-pound Jeffrey, N. H., boy, veteran letter winner on the Big Green football team, will face Harvard in the Stadium this Saturday.

Swedish Aces May Feature Indoor Meet

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—One of these days three fast-stepping Swedes will jump, not out of the weeds, but out of an airplane to give indoor track competition the stimulus it will need to carry on through the coming winter season.

In spite of the difficulty of trans-Atlantic travel and of conducting negotiations at long range, Gunder Haegg, Sweden's record-breaker at distances from 1,500 to 5,000 meters, Arne Andersson, his leading rival, and Erik Lidman, a crack hurdler, are almost certain to race in the United States this winter.

Eager to Come

"They're eager to come, "Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union said today. "I just had another radiogram that indicates they still want to run although we couldn't arrange some outdoor meets for them in California."

Plans for the California meets were dropped when Grover Klemmer and Hal Davis, who were expected to be big attractions, went out for football instead of training for races in December.

The problem of getting the visiting athletes to the United States seems fairly simple. Planes are running from Stackholm to London and it is only necessary to get priorities for them on a trans-Atlantic plane. But digging up the kind of competition that will pack Madison Square Garden is a bigger task.

In Armed Forces

Practically all the "name" athletes who competed last winter are in the armed forces or otherwise unavailable. The most notable exception is Miler Gil Dodds, a divinity student and therefore exempt from the draft. Even Greg Rice, the two-mile champ has been classified A-1.

However, officials are going ahead with plans for all the major indoor meets this winter in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cleveland.

"The draft of 18 and 19-year-olds will hurt us a lot," Ferris said. "That will take a lot of boys who might be competing in the lesser events. Still, we'll have the college students who are signed up with the Navy's V-7 program and other deferred classes and maybe some of the boys in the services will be able to compete."

Wisconsin Frats In Scrap Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Piles of scrap metal will replace the traditional Homecoming display decorations in University of Wisconsin fraternity and sorority house front yards this year. Instead of a bonfire at the Homecoming football rally, the metal collected by Greek letter groups and organized rooming houses will be gathered into a pyramid of scrap.

Homecoming will be Oct. 30, the day before the Ohio State University game.

In other years, the displays have shown the expected happening to Wisconsin's football Homecoming rival. Some displays were so large they hid the front of a three-story building. A committee of judges selected the display regarded as most original and effective.

This year the judges will give the prize to the "house" showing the pile of scrap best in both quantity and quality.

Butland of the Red Sox wasn't a starting pitcher until August, but from then on he won seven straight. His one defeat was charged against him when he was a relief pitcher.

Better News For Crimson Facing Green

As the week end approaches news brightened from Cambridge, across the river, and it appears now that Jack Fisher, center, and Jackie Comerford, tailback and forward passer, will be ready for action against Dartmouth. While no fresh news has arrived regarding the guard situation at Dartmouth, the Big Green backfield continues to scintillate and offers encouragement, line or no line.

With their severest test coming up at Fenway Park Saturday, Boston College hopes are definitely dimmed regarding their chances against the invading North Carolina Pre-Flight cadets. Eddie Doherty, veteran signal caller, will not see action. His replacement, Wally Boudreau, will serve capably, but after that there is a decided drop.

Former Eagles

The Cloudbusters sent along a starting line-up for the B. C. game that includes the two former Eagles, Gene Goodreault, end, and Joe Zibilski, guard. The backfield will be the same that faced Harvard except that Wally Zwiezynski, former Lafayette back, will start in place of Len Eshmont. Eshmont was the individual star against Harvard and probably will have plenty of opportunity to tangle with the Eagles.

Football followers are in doubt as to what to expect out at Nickerson Field where Boston University entertains Tufts and at Huntington Field, Brookline, where Foxy Flumere makes his debut on home grounds as coach of Northeastern with Bates the opponent.

Promise Is There

The last time Tufts and Boston University met (1935), the Terriers edged out the Jumbos at Medford, 13 to 7. The previous year Tufts won, 6-0, at Nickerson Field, and it so happens that the Medford representatives have never been beaten at Nickerson Field. Tufts is known to be short on manpower and B. U., under the tutelage of Walt Homer for the first time, is still struggling with inexperienced freshmen. The promise is there but has not been realized yet.

Indications now are that the Harvard-Dartmouth game will attract its largest gathering of the season in the Stadium and there is every sign at the box office that, weather favoring, the largest college crowd of the local season will file into Fenway for that game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Figures reveal Bill Dudley, Virginia star, leading college football player in ground gaining with total of 646 yards passing and running in 92 plays.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants and Washington Redskins tied for National Football League Eastern Division lead; Detroit tops Western Division.

Golf Still Going Strong In Private Play at Clubs

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the oft repeated queries heard nowadays when golfers meet and pass the time of day are: "Will there be any golf next year? Will the clubs have to shut up shop temporarily, or for the duration? Can they go on, what with gasoline rationing, rationing of fuel oil, possible shortage of coal for anything but defense plants, industrial establishments, and homes, labor shortage for maintenance of courses, and shortage of help in the clubhouse, affecting kitchens, dining rooms and other departments?"

Your guess is as good as anybody's. Suffice it that as far as the writer's information goes, September and October, to date, have measured up tolerably with similar periods of the past in attendance and enthusiasm for golf among members of the clubs of Greater Boston, and this last week end, followed by its Columbus Day holiday, was one of the most active periods of the entire season.

Banner Three Days

Brae Burn had a Saturday playing attendance of 185 individuals, Sunday 194, and Columbus Day 196, a total of 575, little short of the banner three days culminating in Labor Day, 193, 221, 204, or a total of 618; not forgetting that this last week end saw the football season in full stride, meaning that the Saturday attendance must have been cut substantially from that cause. Wollaston had three of its biggest attendance days of the season, and Columbus Day was notable for the number of members and guests who played both morning and afternoon.

Chances are that most of the Greater Boston clubs benefited appreciably in attendance from the number of golfers who remained at home, instead of touring into northern New England to take in the glorious autumnal foliage, or down to the Cape for sightseeing and golf. On the other hand, there must have been quite a number who used the three-day period to close up summer camps or homes in the mountains or at the shores.

The caddie problem, more difficult all season than in normal times because of the number of older boys who during the summer found much more lucrative employment than toting clubs, has been accentuated since school opening.

Lads Are Independent

Dan McNeice of Wollaston, who fills the double hole of assistant to Jack Gray, the professional, and of assigning caddies, tells me that even the younger lads are now quite independent and don't much care whether they caddie or not, because their fathers have good jobs at plants like Fore River or the new one at Hingham and can well afford to buy them the clothes and other things that they used to have to earn. He has to go to the schools to pick them up, to be sure of getting an afternoon quota for the members on other days than Saturdays or Sunday and where they used to clamor for double carry, to get that much extra to spend on themselves or turn in at home, they now duck that job.

John Bernardi of Charles River has solved the caddie problem for members of his club, provided he can get the parts he needs for his new invention, and that members are content, for the time being, to go the rounds with six or seven clubs. His invention consists of a stout wooden cane, to which a ring is bolted up near the handle, large enough to accommodate the aforesaid number of clubs. Down near the lower end of the cane is bolted a can in which the handles of the clubs rest. At the base of the cane there is attached a sharp-pointed spike which can be jabbed into the ground and hold the set of clubs in a perpendicular position, so that the player does not even have to stoop to pick up the club he needs, or put it back.

Perfect Balance

When he grasps the handle of the club and pulls the spike out of the ground, the balance of weight and distribution of the clubs is so perfect that the cane and clubs swing into an almost horizontal position, with just enough upward tilt to keep the clubs from falling out. The whole contraption is so simple that from my own test I'd say a player could almost carry the six-club set around the course with one finger without tiring.

Now as to tournament news of this last week end and holiday, reverting to the strictly repertorial angle, be it noted that Frank Turner of Brae Burn did not play up to his normal standard for the full round, but returned to the locker room fairly mollified, for at the downhill short sixth he played just one stroke and then picked the ball out of the cup. The interesting angle is that his might be the last ace of the local season. We'll see.

Tiny Thompson To Guard Goal For the Hawks

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Tiny Thompson, whose ability as a goalie during his years of service in the National Hockey League is attested by his winning the Vezina Trophy four times, is coming out of retirement to help Brother Paul.

Paul, manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, hasn't got a capable goalie to start the season and Tiny, who didn't play last year, heard of his plight.

Tiny, for years a star with Detroit and Boston, is going into the Royal Canadian Air Force but he has advised Paul that until he is called he would be willing to don the pads and guard the Hawks' goal.

Brother Paul accepted the offer with alacrity. He also announced purchase of Goalie Bert Gardiner from Montreal Canadiens.

Good Yardage

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Bill Miller of Clearfield, Pa., halfback on the University of Pennsylvania eleven, has averaged 7½ yards every time he carried the ball against Georgia Pre-Flight, Yale and Harvard. Statistics showed he gained 219 yards in the 29 times he was given the pigskin.

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331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
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No Liquor Served

DISCRIMINATING DINERS!
Delicious traditional American fare. Delightful surroundings with an air
Luncheon from 65c Dinner from $1
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 45th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.

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Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
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Our Deviled Crabs
Beyond Compare

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for Mutton Chop, Steak and Sea Food, and for the congenial atmosphere reminiscent of old English taverns.
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Management of BETTY BARCLAY
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FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53d-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-0309
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

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(Bet. Wash. Sq. and 6th Ave.)
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Dinners 75c up
117 WEST 70th STREET
Open Sundays

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
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Nancy Lord
Open Sundays • Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
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Visit DAVY JONES SEAFOOD HOUSE, Inc.
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Unusual and stimulating seafood dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner

The New Rochelle House
56 East 41st St., bet. Madison and Park
One of the finest French Cuisines in Town
A beautiful dining room • A friendly atmosphere. Grill for Parties. Air-conditioned
Lunch 60c to 80c Dinner $1.00 to $1.50
Closed on Sundays MU. 4-8122

CASTLEHOLM
344 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. CI. 7-0873
MOST POPULAR SWEDISH RESTAURANT. Famous for Smorgasbord, Luncheon, Dinner and a la Carte. MUSIC and DANCING nightly. Visit our Viking Room. Air conditioned. Special arrangements for parties.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

RYE, N. Y.
Rye Restaurant
34 Purchase Street Rye 1573
Excellent Home Cooked Food
Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

NEW YORK STATE
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
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1942 volume to date 85,164,606
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Stock Prices Are Lower In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Leading stocks continued to back water in today's market, but it was a case of suspended buying rather than pressure of real liquidation.

The fresh war crisis in the Solomons caused some bullish contingents to stand aside while others lightened commitments here and there on the idea the technical correction of the lengthy upswing, which began yesterday, might have some further distance to go.

The best news of the session was the Southern Pacific $1 dividend, first since 1932, although this issue, as well as other carriers, failed to do much in the way of rallying. S. P. edged up ⅝ to 17¼, a new year's top, after announcement of the declaration but soon retreated. The consensus was that the payment, in the light of the road's bulging income, was conservative and had been pretty well discounted.

Mild irregularity was the rule at the opening. There were scattered soft spots in the final hour although losses near the close generally were in fractions.

A little encouragement was derived from the slowness of dealings on the downturn when it was recalled that volume expanded substantially on the recent recovery push. Transfers today were in the neighborhood of 600,000 shares.

Losses of 2 to more than 3 points registered by American Telephone and du Pont. Lesser declines were attached to U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Chrysler, General Motors, Western Union, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N. J.) and J. I. Case.

Among curb stumblers were Aluminum of America, Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, N. J. Zinc, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Occasional resistance was shown by Glen Alden Coal, Niagara Hudson Power, Venezuelan Petroleum, and Lake Shore.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market steered a fairly even course today with favored rails holding main attention near the final hour.

Modest buying in Cuba Northern Railway 5½s and certificates brought advances of around 2 points.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis issues were in large demand at sharply higher prices on the St. Louis Federal Court's authorization of interest payments on certain of the company's obligations. Westchester and Boston 4½s advanced a point on active sales. Seaboard Air Line Consolidated 6s were up to their best level of the year in good volume.

Also up fractionally were St. Paul 5s of '75, Great Northern 4s of '46, New Haven 4s of '57, M-K-T 5s, and 'Frisco 4½s of '78.

Off a shade were North Western 4s of '87, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '78, and Northern Pacific 6s.

Foreign issues were mixed, with principal declines in Buenos Aires 4¾s of '77 and Canada 5s of '52. Chile 6s of '61 were off 1½ United States Governments, likewise, were steady.

Grain Prices Drop To Seasonal Lows

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—In a downturn that gained momentum as the session progressed, grain prices slipped to seasonal lows in some cases today.

In corn and rye pits prices were off about a cent. Soybeans fell as much as 3 cents at one stage. Wheat and oats were off almost a cent. Corn, oats and bean prices were at or near the lowest figures of the season; wheat and rye the lowest for more than a month.

Selling was blamed on continued trade uncertainty about the ceilings to be placed on cereals, lagging flour business and Iowa reports that the late September freeze damage to corn was not serious.

London Market Is Quiet but Firm

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The stock market maintained a firm tone today with dealings on a restricted scale.

Industrials displayed a good tone excepting store stocks which eased on the government's plans to aid small shopkeepers. Home rails closed higher and oils rallied in late dealings. Kaffirs were dull.

British funds were steady. Chinese bonds were a firm feature of the foreign list.

Commission Fees Fixed At Percentage Last March

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has authorized auctioneers, commission sellers and commodity brokers to compute maximum charge for their services by using the percentage rate charged last Mtrch instead of "specific charges for particular items of service rendered."

OPA said the new provision should result in "little, if any, inflationary influence because the prices of nearly all commodities have been fixed under recent regulations."

Under the new provision, OPA explained, "a commodity broker who regularly charged 5 per cent for selling eggs last March when they were priced at 35 cents a dozen, may charge 5 per cent now even if they are selling for 50 cents a dozen."

WPB Official Sees 'Ad' Rule 'Reasonable'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board's recent ruling on advertising by war contractors actually amounts to a restraint—but only a "reasonable" restraint—on a manufacturer's use of his profits from government orders, an official WPB spokesman explained.

WPB has no intention of preventing firms which hold war contracts from keeping alive their civilian brand names and trade marks through advertising, the spokesman said, but because the Government now is engaged in a broad program of rewriting war contracts to reduce and recover profits considered exorbitant, restrictions on the spending of such profits are felt to be necessary.

The restrictions were issued by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson several weeks ago in letters to the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. Price adjustment boards set up by each of these agencies are currently reviewing and renegotiating war contracts, and Mr. Nelson's instructions were meant as a guide to the boards in allowing or disallowing outlays for advertising. While a war contractor's "fee" under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract normally would be his own to spend as he chose, the Nelson letter directed the price adjustment boards to recognize only a "reasonable expenditure" for advertising.

No Hard and Fast Rule

The question "What is a reasonable expenditure?" has been asked frequently by manufacturers since Mr. Nelson's letter was made public. The official spokesman emphasized that no hard and fast rule has been adopted, and that each case must be decided separately, but that the price adjustment boards are instructed generally to follow the definition used by the Treasury in its rulings on income tax deductions for advertising.

The official pointed out that Mr. Nelson declared last week that he did not wish "to set up arbitrary rules which might work undue hardship on manufacturers converted to war work who desire to preserve their investment in trade marks and good will." The following summary was offered as a guide for advertising by war contractors:

1. "Industrial or institutional" advertising placed in trade journals or technical publications is admissible as part of the cost allocable to the fee) in a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract. This applies when the advertising is placed not to sell goods but to support the trade journal as a medium for spreading trade or technical information through the industry. Advertising intended solely to sell goods is not admissible as a cost.

2. Advertising paid for out of the contractor's fee is subject to review by the price adjustment boards, which shall allow a "reasonable expenditure."

3. Advertising placed by the holder of a fixed-price contract (as distinguished from a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract) is allowable as an overhead or management expense, but only within the same "reasonable" bounds.

4. In cases where an industry is substantially or wholly converted to war production, the boards are to place "fairly sharp limits," in Mr. Nelson's words, on advertising. The outlay necessary to keep a trade mark or brand name in the public consciousness under such conditions, Mr. Nelson said, is "much smaller than that required for promotion of the same product in a normal competitive market."

Treasury Definition

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, confronted with much the same problem in allowing tax deductions for advertising by firms engaged in war production, has issued the following definition of "reasonable," which Mr. Nelson approved as a guide for price adjustment boards:

"The test of whether expenditures for advertising are deductible is whether they are ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged.

"This is not intended to excluude institutional advertising in reasonable amounts or good will advertising calculated to influence the buying habits of the public. If such expenditures are extravagant and out of proportion to the amount of its advertising budget in the past, or if they are not directed to public patronage which might reasonably be expected in the future, such payments will be disallowed as deductions."

Commissioner Guy T. Helvering of the Bureau of Internal Revenue amplified Mr. Morgenthau's definition in a statement issued September 29. Besides the factors previously mentioned, he said the bureau would take into consideration increases in the cost of advertising, the introduction of new products and lines, changes in buying habits wrought by war restrictions, by priorities, and by "the unavailability of the raw materials formerly fabricated into the advertised products."

Reasonable amounts of advertising intended to speed the war effort by a firm's own employees and to reduce accidents and inefficiency also will be considered deductible, Mr. Helvering said, as well as advertisements promoting conservation, salvage or the sale of war bonds.

Mr. Helvering said his bureau would consider applications for individual rulings on "reasonable" advertising deductions, but made it clear that the overworked agency could not give individual rulings on any large number of cases.

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1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1941 High	1941 Low	1941 Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	37	Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	47½	47½	47½	Oct 14
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
7¾	5½	Adams E .15e	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Adams-Mill (1)*	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Oct 13
14⅝	10	Addressog (1)	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
36⅛	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
24¼	13¾	Alaska Juneau 1a	18	2	13¾	17⅜	— ⅛
⅛	A	Allegheny Co	2	11	11	11	— A
5⅝	3½	Alleg pf wi	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6	3½	Allegh pf 350we	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅛
22¾	14	Alleg L $1.20a	2	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 13
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	142	141¼	141¼	— ¾
12⅜	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 9
18½	13⅞	Allied Mill 1.40	2	15	15	15	— ⅜
6⅞	4	Allied St .45a	19	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	+ ⅛
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾a	17	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Alpha P C ¾a	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Amal Leather	1		1	1	Oct 14
18⅞	12⅜	Amal L pf 1½g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
65½	45	Amerada Pet 2	4	67	66¼	66¾	+ ⅜
23½	18⅛	Am A Ch 1.20	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
46⅛	25½	Am Airl 1½g	5	43¼	42⅛	43	Oct 14
8¼	5⅞	Am B Ni .40a	8	8¼	8¼	8¾	— ¼
9¼	3½	Am Bosch ½a	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .90a	4	29⅞	29½	29⅞	Oct 13
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70½	56½	Am Can (3)	8	65¼	64½	64½	— ½
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170¼	170½	170½	+ ½
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	18	27	26¼	26½	— ⅞
73¼	58¾	Am CF pf5½we	2	62¾	62¼	62¾	+ ⅜
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	93½	93½	93½	—1½
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16⅜	16	16	— ½
14¼	8½	Am Distill	9	14	13½	13⅞	
1½	½	Am Encus Tl	3	1	1¼	1¼	Oct 14
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	5	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
1½	A	Am & For Pow	28	⅞	⅞	⅞	
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	35¾	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
43¾	18½	AFP57pf1.05k	12	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¾
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
32	23½	Am-H SS 2½e	12	33¼	32	33¼	+1½
31½	21¼	Am Hide&Le	6	27⅛	23¾	23¾	
36	32½	Am HL pf (5)	7	34¼	34¼	34½	+1⅛
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	4	49½	49½	49½	— ½
2	1½	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34	25	Am Ice pf	5	31	30¾	30¾	— ½
43⅜	23¼	Am Internat'l	5	4	3½	3¾	Oct 9
/	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 10
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼dk	4	82¼	81½	81½	— ¾
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	12	12	12	
6¾	4	Am M & Mot	42	7½	6½	7	+ ½
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	19½	19	19	— ⅛
11	½	Am Pow & Lt	10	⅞	11	11	— A
26¼	15½	APL$6p3½dk	5	20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	1	18	18	18	— ⅜
3¾	3¾	Am R&S .15e	26	5½	5½	5½	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	25	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ½e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	9	41	40½	40½	— ½
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	141	141	141	—3
35¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
20⅛	16⅜	Am Sti F 1.35	11	19½	19½	19¼	— ⅛
12	9⅛	Am Stores ⅘e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
11½	7½	Am Stove1.20	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2a)	4	18¼	18½	18½	— ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22	22	22	Oct 13
134¾	101¼	Am TelATel 9	24	127½	125½	125¼	—2½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	4	42⅞	42½	42½	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	8	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ¼
143½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¼	133	133¼	
6¾	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	18	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅞
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115¼	116	Oct 9
3¾	1⅛	Am Water Wks	14	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	7	50	48¾	48¾	Oct 14
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
76⅜	52	Am Woolpf 4½	2	61	60½	60½	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc pf3¾dk	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
50	38⅛	Am Z pr pf3¾dk	1	43½	43½	43½	Oct 9
28⅝	22⅛	Anacon (1⅛g)	32	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅝
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 9
11¾	7¾	Andes Cop ¾ag	3	10½	10	10½	Oct 8
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1¾e	1	34	34	34	Oct 14
111⅛	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	105	105	105	+ ½
4½	2½	Armour III	12	3½	3	3	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½e	2	47	47	47	
66	41	Arm III pf	4	47	46½	46½	— ½
29¼	21	Armstrong 3¾e	13	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Arnold C ¼se	1	7	7	7	Oct 13
4¾	2½	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 14
6¼	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DGlpf 6	1	71½	71½	71½	Oct 8
83	53	ADG2pfl63¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27½	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
35	27½	Atchison (6e)	35	52¼	50⅝	50⅝	—1¾
72½	60¼	At T&SF pr 5	6	71	70⅞	71	+1
34¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	20	33½	32⅝	33⅛	—1½
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	24	24	24	Oct 14
45½	33	AGA&WIpf2½dk	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
43¼	14¾	Atl Refin .55e	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	104½	104½	104½	Oct 14
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓e	8	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
50¼	46	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	Oct 9
70	43	Atlas Pow2½e	2	56½	56¼	56½	—1
9¼	6¼	Austin Nichols	2	8	8	8	Oct 6
2¾	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	Oct 13
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	45	3½	3¼	3½	

B

14¾	9¾	Balo Loco ct	19	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
11⅞	8¾	Barnsdall .60	10	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1a	6	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1¼e	4	20	20	20	Oct 14
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25½	25½	25½	
105	103	Beat pf pw (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beau Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 8
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	82	82	82	Oct 10
6½	6⅜	Beld-Ham .80	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 14
16½	9¾	Bell Arc (2g)	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
39⅛	28⅛	Bendix Avia 3e	21	35¼	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
4¼	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4	46⅓	Ben In pf 2½a	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 13
24¼	17⅛	Beth Ste 1.60a	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
86⅝	49½	Beth Stl 4½a	13	58½	57⅛	57½	— ⅞
121	10⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	112½	112½	112½	
25	18⅛	Bigelow-Sl½we	1	24½	24½	24½	Oct 14
19¼	14⅛	Black-Dk 1.60	4	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
7¼	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	Oct 8
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1a	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	35¼	35½	38¼	— ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15	15	15	
22⅝	18½	Borden Co .90e	10	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	7	26¾	26	26	—1
3	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30½	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	30	29½	29½	—1
20¼	15	Brewing C 1½e	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
9¼	7¾	Bridg'p B1¼we	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
21	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
33¾	26	Briggs&St (3)	4	33¾	33½	33¾	Oct 14
43	30	Bristol-M1¼e	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
⅛	A	Brlg & Q Tran	1	11	11	11	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 14
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 9
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾ep	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 13
8⅞	6¼	Budgnus-E.40a	8	7½	6⅞	7½	
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(¼ag)	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35g	2	15	14½	15	Oct 9
25	16¼	Bullard Co 2	7	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	5	46½	23½	24¾	+ ⅞
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
55½	53	Burlsng pf 2¾a	3	55	55	55	Oct 10
9⅛	6¼	Burr Add .45a	11	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6¼	4¼	Butler Bros	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 13
21½	19½	Butler pf 1½g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 13
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9¼	6½	Byers (A M)	7	9¼	9	9	— ¼
15¼	10	Byron Jr'k¼ae	1	14	14	14	

C

20½	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
21½	20¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 13
1¼	½	Calumet & Ar	10	¾	¾	¾	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	10	7½	7	7	— ⅜
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	Canada Dr .60	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5¾	3½	Canadian Pac	35	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	32	32	32	32	Oct 14
3¼	1¾	Capitol Ad A	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 13
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28	Oct 14
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
72	54½	Case (J I) (3g)	2	71	70	70	—1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	39½	38¾	39	— ¼
44¾	15	Celanese 1¾e	20	24¼	24	24½	— ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½g	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
43½	16	Cent Aq 1¼e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent RR 4a	1	3½	3½	3½	
18	11	Cen Vermont 1a	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34¾	27	Cerro de P 2a	2	33¼	31¼	33½	— ⅝
2½	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	5	2½	2½	2½	
19	15¼	Chain Belt 1.40	3	18	17¾	18	Oct 9
18	14¾	Champ Pa ¼ae	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
36¼	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	17	34	33½	33¾	— ⅛
10⅜	8⅞	Ches & O of 4	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1941 High	1941 Low	1941 Close	Net Ch'ge
7¾	3¾	Chi&E Ill A	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	14	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf 4½s	16	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 14
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
34¾	33	Chi PT ex pf 3	1	37	37	37	— ¾
52	48	CPT pr pf 2½g	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 7
⅝	A	Chi Rt In & P	13	A	A	A	+ A
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	5	1¼	1	1	Oct 12
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Oct 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
66	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾ae	17	65	64½	64½	—1½
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	3	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
29	22	Clev&L.(1.40e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ½
36½	28⅜	Cluett P 1¾ae	7	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
80½	54½	Coca-Cola (3)	8	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
63½	59¾	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
15⅞	11½	Colgate-P ½g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
109½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	104½	104½	104¼	+ ⅛
17¾	10¾	Collins & A	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½se	1	13	14¾	14¾	—1
13⅞	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	2	13½	13½	13½	
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	52	1¾	1½	1½	
54	50½	Col G&E pfA 5	3	40½	39⅝	40	— ⅜
11	5½	Columbia Pict	17	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	Comm Pnf2¾k	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 8
77	51	Comm Carb 3e	29	77	75	76½	Oct 13
24½	16½	Comm Credit 3	15	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
101	91½	Comm C pf 4½	2	101	101	101	+ ⅜
28¾	20¼	Comm Inv Tr 3	8	28½	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
105½	100¼	Comm Towpf 4½	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	Comm Solv .30e	16	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
⅛	A	Conn'th&South	47	A	A	A	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
23¾	17¾	Cons Ed 1.60a	12	21½	21¼	21¼	
3⅞	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 13
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	15	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Aircr 1a	18	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
11¾	9½	Cons Cig 1½ag	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
7¾	4	Cons Cop ¼se	7	5½	5	5	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	61	15½	15¼	15¼	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	13	88½	88	88	
⅜

Commerce and Finance

Emergency War Measures Viewed as Possible Style for Postwar Era

Business and Industry

Am. Telephone Quarter Net $2.73 a Share

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries which make up the Bell System today reported net income of $53,029,768 for the three months ended Aug. 31, or $2.73 a share, compared with $48,885,722, or $2.52 a share, in the like 1941 period.

The report stated provision had been made for 1942 federal taxes at rates imposed by the 1941 Revenue Act which still were in effect.

Net inome for the year ended Aug. 31 was $206,115,510, or $10.63 a share, against $215,126,840, or $11.06 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Earnings Reported

A. T. & T., the parent company, reported net income of $43,714,559, or $2.34 a share, in the quarter ended Sept. 30, compared with $47,462,130, or $2.54 a share, in the same three months' period last year.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, net income was $178,272,358, or $9.54 a share, against $196,811,813, or $10.53 a share, in the previous year.

About taxes, the report said:

"Heavy increases in these rates applicable to 1942 are under consideration by Congress and net income shown in this statement for the periods ended Aug. 31 and Sept. 30, 1942, to the extent that taxes are retroactively increased, higher than it ultimately will prove to have been."

Operating revenues in the consoldated report were $367,327,758 in the three months ended Aug. 31, against $325,441,329 in the like 1941 period. For the year they were $1,401,092,754, compared with $1,255,840,310 in the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1941.

Walter S. Gifford, President, said in a leter to stockholders that 95 per cent of the Bell System's 400,000 employees were investing nearly $70,000,000 a year in United States war savings bonds through a pay-roll savings plan.

Services Restricted

Said Mr. Gifford:

"Because of war-time shortage of copper and other materials, the construction of additional telephone facilities is restricted under priority rules almost wholly to those additions essential in the war and telephone companies are obliged increasingly to limit their installations of new telephones to those needed in war and other essential activities.

"The number of telephone calls continues to increase, with especially heavy increases in the number of long distance calls, and the Bell System is handling a record volume of business with facilities that are becoming more and more inadequate.

"To help relieve the longer haul routes that are already overloaded, the public is being requested to cooperate by refraining, so far as possible, from making long distance calls to war-activity centers."

Mr. Gifford said the Bell Telephone laboratories and the Western Electric Co—reasearch and manufacturing departments of the system—had been expanded and were engaged for the most part on direct war work.

Detinning Capacity To Be Increased

CLEVELAND (AP)—The H. K. Ferguson Co. of Cleveland, has been awarded contracts by the Defense Plant Corporation for construction which will "almost double" the nation's present detinning capacity by next summer, President H. K. Ferguson announced.

The expansion will begin immediately, and a national salvage campaign for used tin cans will be intensified soon, Mr. Ferguson said. He explained that the plants would separate the scrap steel, constituting about 99 per cent of the weight of every "tin" can, from the tin.

Mr. Ferguson outlined the enlargement program as including:

"Additions to existing detinning plants at Carteret, N. J.; East Chicago, Ind.; Neville Island near Pittsburgh, and Baltimore;

"Construction of new detinning plants at New York City, Buffalo, Chicago, Birmingham, Dallas and Los Angeles;

"And construction of local shredding plants in approximately 17 metropolitan areas with these sites already selected — Philadelphia, Washington, Syracuse, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, Boston, Providence, Milwaukee, and St. Louis."

The new detinning plants, Mr. Ferguson said, would be equipped with facilities to treat cans which have not been washed and flattened.

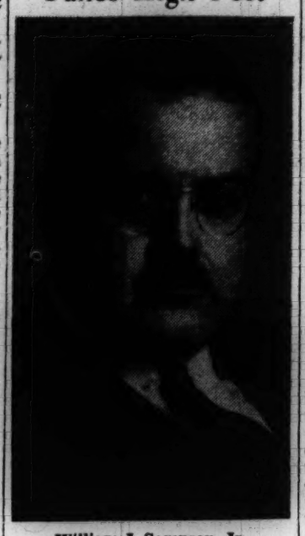
WPB Improves Industrial Questionnaire Forms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said that 120 questionnaire forms formerly sent regularly to industries had been eliminated and 132 others improved.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said the action, taken by a WPB committee headed by Joseph T. Lubin, would benefit nearly 150,000 firms and persons from which WPB obtains information.

The committe found that "business has been bothered even more by the complexity of various forms and the difficulty of assembling some of the data required by the actual number of forms," Mr. Nelson said.

Takes High Post



William J. Sampson, Jr.

Elected President of the American Welding & Manufacturing Co., Warren, Ohio, succeeding the late Howard J. Raighin. Mr. Sampson formerly was general manager of sales for the steel and tubes division of Republic Steel Corp.

Lower Income Families Seen Hit by Taxes

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The two-thirds of the families of New York City with earnings of less than $2,000 a year will have to budget and "do without" in order to pay taxes during the war, according to Dr. Persia Campbell, Director of Consumer Services Division of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Offices.

Since there is little leeway on rent and other items like health care and recreation, these families will have to cut down on food, Dr. Campbell said in an interview yesterday. She stressed that housewives must be educated not to cut down on food to the extent of undermining the health of families.

The one-third of the population in the upper-income brackets will get all the food they need, but will have to learn to buy clothes more wisely, Dr. Campbell declared. New spending standards will have to be evolved if the population is to meet the taxes, she added.

"A lot of spending going on today is purely competitive," she said. "There will have to be a change in social attitudes."

Dr. Campbell advocated a budget for everyone and suggested practical methods of cutting the food bill. She recommended the purchase of simple, nourishing foods and cutting out luxury foods for the duration; buying in quantity at sales and buying fruits and vegetables that are in season and thus are more plentiful and cheaper.

With recard to clothing, Dr. Campbell called on homemakers to swap clothes with their neighbors

"If junior has outgrown his rubbers, surely some one in your community has a smaller child," she continued. "Organize a plan to exchange out-grown overcoats, suits and dresses.

"Learn to wash things properly, to press them yourself, to store them the right way to keep them looking better longer. "If you must have new things, look for clothes you can wear on the greatest number of occasions and that will last a long time."

Gasoline Stocks Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Total stores of gasoline and residual fuel oil supplies declined in the week ended Oct. 10 but distillates showed an increase, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gas oil and distillate fuel (light fuel oil) stores increased 257,000 barrels during the week to a total of 46,007,000. Residual (heavy fuel oil) supplies were down 355,000 barrels to 78,681,000.

Total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline declined 630,000 barrels to 79,731,000, compared with 80,361,000 at the end of the previous week and 80,432,000 a year ago.

Refining companies operated at 78.5 per cent of potential capacity during the week and ran a total of 3,766,000 barrels of crude oil to stills daily, a decline of 113,000, compared with 80.8 per cent and 3,879,000 barrels in the previous week. A year ago the total was 4,092,000.

Daily average United States crude oil production increased 172,250 barrels, compared with 4,070,950 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production in the nation was 11,511,000 barrels against 11,581,000 last week.

Wickard Reports Shortage Soybean Crop Facilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard disclosed that there was shortage of facilities for transporting, storing and crushing this year's record crop of soybeans.

The bulk of the beans were grown at the department's request for processing into vegetable oil for war food and industrial uses to offset supplies normally imported from oriental areas now occupied by the Japanese.

Because of the shortages, Mr. Wickard urged farmers to store soybeans on farms wherever possible.

Berle Urges New System Of Int'l Finance

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15 (AP)—A new system of international finance based on the American Federal Reserve System was advocated for the postwar world today by A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

In a prepared speech for a meeting of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Berle said the United Nations "have already forged a huge international economic system" to meet the need of battle fronts scattered over the whole world.

The system of co-ordinated production and supply thus created under wartime pressure, he said, can perform an equally vital function when the fighting ends and the civilian needs of the postwar interim period must be met.

Task Not Impossible

The task is not impossible, Mr. Berle asserted, for:

"We have the resources. If it is desired to use gold as a financial base, as many people do, we have at our command by far the greatest share of the world's gold. What is more important, we have the production and the goods available to back up our finance. We shall be in a position to make and deliver almost anything which is required to give our neighbor countries a new start in international economic life. At the very time this is most needed, we shall want to keep our plants busy, our people employed, and to provide jobs for the returning soldiers."

Recalling that "it took three panics—the panic of 1893, the panic of 1903 and the panic of 1907" to drive home in the United States the lessons which culminated in the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, Mr. Berle suggested that business men begin thinking about worldwide application of a similar solution in the postwar period.

"A good many observers, both practical bankers and students," he said, "have been advancing the idea that we could profitably extend some of the principles of reserve banking to the international field. Certainly experience suggests that this is a logical line of development."

Urges Better Job

Citing the failure of international financial arrangements after the last war and particularly the "fiasco of American foreign finance," Mr. Berle added that "this time we shall have to do it better."

American sponsorship of such a worldwide co-operative effort, he said, is in line with a realistic and sound foreign policy which regards the welfare of all nations as fundamental to the welfare of the United States.

As aviation shrinks the world and prospects of more powerful long-range bombing squadrons conjure up visions of "two or three hundred Pearl Harbors" all over the United States in the future war, he said, it becomes imperative, to achieve an international order in which "a new war cannot start."

WPB Cuts Amount Metal for Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered a 40 per cent cut in the amount of copper, steel and other scarce metals that public utilities may use for maintenance and repair of transmission and distribution systems during the last three months of this year.

A 40 per cent reduction also was ordered in the allowances of stock of these metals they may keep on hand in anticipation of needs for that period.

Heretofore the utilities have been permitted to use amounts similar to what they used in a corresponding period in 1940.

Electric utilities were further required in today's order to make at least 75 per cent of their wire, cable and bus bar purchases from the inventories of other utilities rather than from manufacturers, and gas and water utilities were required to get at least 40 per cent of their pipe and similar supplies from inventories of like utilities.

Florida's War Bond Sales Pass $100-Million Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida has passed the first one hundred million-dollar mark in the sale of war bonds, starting on the second hundred million, Oct. 1, John L. Fahs, State administrator of the war savings staff, announced recently.

A recent tour of the actress Veronica Lake in nine Florida cities netted almost $6,000,000, he said. Miss Lake appeared at 18 events attracting 48,210 persons, bringing in a total of $5,775,825 in war bond sales.

Jacksonville topped the State with its Million Dollar Dinner that raised $2,024,000; Tampa's Million Dollar Dinner brought in $1,350,000; Daytona raised $125,000; St. Augustine, $84,875; West Palm Beach, $350,000; Lakeland, $384,000; Orlando, $200,000; St. Petersburg, $300,000; Tampa Junior Chamber of Commerce, $186,000; Miami, $305,000, and Bay Front Park, $185,000.

Administrator Fahs reported that ten cities reported a total of $8,064,875 for September that topped the quota for the entire State for the month which was set at $7,200,000.

Possibility Seen That War Economy May Be Permanent

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An article on this page on Tuesday argued that the economic honeymoon of the war for the United States is now probably over and as in other belligerent countries, a "home front" or "people's war" or "total war" is about to sweep through the American economy as it has long swept through the economies of the other belligerents.

This is important because the United States has hitherto remained the last stronghold of peacetime, prewar, laissez-faire economics, however modified they may appear to conservatives from Willkie to Wall Street.

It is also important in view of the frequent statement that the economy which the United States adopts after the war will more or less set the economic style for the rest of the world.

It is also important in view of the chance that the American war economy may become the American postwar economy.

Some terse words of wisdom on this score are contained in Peter Drucker's "The Future of Industrial Man," just published by John Day as, presumably, a sequel to the brilliant Vienna economic philosopher's 1940 book, "The End of Economic Man."

Mr. Drucker says, "It is not the grandiose schemes of the blueprinters that will determine the structure of postwar society, but the so-called temporary emergency measures of the war—especially if the war should be a long one. They will develop into 'temporary emergency measures' of armistice and peace—and they will have become permanent before we even know it; . . . to focus on the moment of armistice or of peace as the one when we shall have to start from new beginings is . . . a . . . misunderstanding of the limits of political possibility. It will be simply impossible to start with anything except what we have—especially as time will not stand still and as we shall have a great many immediate and urgent tasks which cannot wait until any new scheme is ready. . . ."

Approach Discussed

In analyzing the political and economic patterns of today it is best in the first place to throw away one misleading yardstick, namely, whether they are "democratic."

The reason is that this word means too many different things to too many different people. It is possible, for instance, to argue impressively that price control by the Office of Price Administration is a democratic procedure, because it is subject to control by Congress, which is subject to control by the people, and also because it is designed to provide a fair distribution among the American people of scarce commodities.

In fact, it is possible to argue that anything that is approved by Congress is a democratic operation, whether it be manpower control, rationing, stiff taxes, or other essentially coercive measures.

However, this argument can be easily used to justify any economic and political system on earth provided the external forms of voting are used; or even if they are not used, if they have been originally used to register a genuine majority vote for their own abridgment. By this standard the German government is democratic because the Nazis not only originally got a voting majority but because in a free election they could probably have continued to get one at least until a short time ago. If the "will of the majority" pure and simple is democracy by definition, then there is no abridgment of democracy if a majority of one votes to extinguish the minority.

The inadequacy of the "democracy" yardstick is obvious in the fact that some Americans today feel that present trends, beginning in 1933, have been steadily moving toward greater democracy, while others feel just as strongly that they have been moving toward less, and away from "true" democracy.

A far less controversial, and therefore more desirable yardstick of present political and economic trends is that of "centralization." Societies have moved between greater and less centralization of authority since the dawn of recorded history. A good argument could be made that nearly every government in history was "democratic" which was stable enough (i. e., acceptable enough to the majority) to stand still long enough for the historians to describe it, but there can be no doubt that there have been wide differences as to centralization between such governments as those of Egypt, Athens (before Salamis), Sparta, Rome at different times, the feudal system, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Venezuela, Switzerland, Germany, Britain and Russia.

There is another way of looking at this, i. e., of measuring a political economy. It is by the question of whether it involves "checks and balances," or whether, to use the British equivalent, it has a "loyal opposition."

The great merit of the American political economy is that it has historically had a system of checks and balances, actually materializing Montesquieu's imaginary balance between the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The yardstick of "checks and balances" or "loyal opposition" can be stated in another way, namely, whether against centralizing influences toward oligarchy, monopoly, Greek-state tyranny, fascism, or central bureaucracy, there are counter- or de-centralizing influences toward local government.

There can be little doubt that the freedom of the individual depends in large part on whether the powerful interests in his society provide a check and balance against each other, either through "checks and balances," or through inter-office jealousies in a centralizing bureaucracy, or through a "loyal opposition" in the legislative body, or through decentralizing influences strong enough to counteract centralizing tendencies.

Such an internal balance of power was provided in early American society by the conflicting forces of the seaboard mercantile power and the comparatively propertyless debtor powers of the frontier. Just before the Civil War it was provided by the fact that counting noses by ballot meant in effect counting trigger-fingers and the minority could make itself very troublesome if overruled on a fighting point. It was provided until recently by the fact that the political and the business forces of the country limited each other, and each in turn was limited by internal conflicts—in Washington by the three-way check-and-balance system, in business by the wear and tear of free market competition.

Centralizing In Washington

If there is anything that is obvious in the present war economy, it is that a powerful centralizing bureaucratic force is developing in Washington. It may be democratic or undemocratic, good or bad, but two things are obvious. It is required by the war. And it is breaking down all the traditional checks and balances.

First the two great obstructions to Washington power have gone by the board—private property and states' rights.

Then within Washington the traditional check-and-balance system began to break down, with the Administration rising triumphant over the legislative and the judiciary arm.

The final stage in this seems to be under way with the disintegration of Congress into pressure groups and the steady wearing away by the Administration of the power of these pressure groups as they also lose public prestige.

Then within the administrative bureaucracy there develop further centralizing tendencies, with "czars" already established in shipping, rail transport, manpower, rubber, and "economic stabilization," and earnestly called for in food, foreign trade, and petroleum.

In labor matters national unions with the help of the NLRB have broken the power of company unions and now in turn are in danger of themselves becoming wards of the Administration. Now comes the possibility that the manpower control authorities may have to impose some kind of economic serfdom on American labor for the duration.

All these trends add up to a sharp and accelerating centralization of power and authority in Washington. A huge machine of centralized administration is developing wheels within wheels, and though it is so far only impromptu, rough-and-ready, ad hoc and extemporized, it looks by all orthodox standards as though it might some time develop into the senseless machine described in the immortal French document "Flight from Arras."

More than that, the principle of bureaucracy is "let George do it," and the American public seems willing. The obvious 1942 lack of interest of the American public in traditional politics seems to say that the average American doesn't care very much whether Congress lives on or passes into the historic limbo with the Reichstag, and the annual All-Russian Congress—both of which, incidentally, still meet sometimes and go through the motions of ratifying the deeds of their political betters, the new "managers" of the political economy.

If this were the whole story, it would be a very dismal one indeed. The country might still be "democratic," and might still have a government "for the people"—but certainly not "by the people." It would remain merely government "by consent of the governed"—a phrase which can be made by logic-spinners to fit practically any government that can stay on its feet without benefit of concentration camps or ostracism. The groans of old-fashioned business conservatives and old-time politicians, from Herbert Hoover to Al Smith, would be all too justified. It would seem that to beat the Axis we have had to copy them.

But it isn't the whole story. The other side of the picture—the decentralizing influences, the germs of new checks and balances and of new "loyal oppositions"—will be outlined in a subsequent article.

Stocks of Meat in Cold Storage 11 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting unusually heavy war demands, cold storage holdings of meats on Oct. 1 were about 11 per cent below those of a year ago, the Agriculture Department reported.

Stocks of lard were only 25 per cent of those held by meat packing plants and cold storage warehouses on Oct. 1, 1941.

Meat stocks totaled 455,128,000 pounds compared with 512,402,000 pounds held a year ago.

Stocks of lard declined from 214,299,000 to 54,547,000 pounds.

Creamery butter stocks dropped from 200,798,000 to 125,544,000 pounds while stocks of cheese increased from 188,337,000 to 254,544,000 pounds during the 12-month period.

Rebates Seen Retained In New Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — A joint congressional committee today appeared heading toward an agreement on a new and untried system of taxation designed to raise $1,750,000,000 a year, part of which would be only "borrowed" from the taxpayers and returned to them after the war.

Although he said House members had not disclosed their attitude, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, expressed confidence that postwar rebates for both individuals and corporations would remain an integral part of the new revenue bill when it is presented for final action.

The joint group planned to wade through a mass of noncontroversial amendments before getting down to the chief disputed issues—the 5 per cent victory tax on individual earnings above $624 yearly and Senate changes in House-approved corporation rates.

Both Involve Rebates

Both of these proposals involved postwar rebates, as well as current deductions for payments on debts.

These provisions were inserted by the Senate primarily to cushion the blow of stiff new tax rates which will have the effect of making individuals pay 24 cents—19 normal and surtax plus 5 victory tax—on the first taxable dollar of their net income and will levy 90 per cent against corporation excess profits.

The need for a postwar rebate to soften the impact was emphasized by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, another conferee, who told reporters:

"The American people have no idea yet how hard this bill is going to hit them."

The Senate attached the postwar credit to the victory tax under which single persons could claim credit for 24 per cent of the victory tax they paid, with a limit of $500, and married persons could claim 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent, up to $1,000.

Taxpayer John Doe, with a gross income of $2,000 a year, would pay $68.80 a year victory tax. If single, he would have a credit of $17.20. If married, his credit would be $27.52 and if he had one additional dependent it would increase to $30.27.

Credit or Certificate

If he made no claims for a current credit, the Treasury simply would give him a bond or a certificate for $30.27 which would bear no interest and could not be cashed or transferred until after the war.

However, he could take immediate credit for life insurance premiums, payments on debts, or Government bond purchases. If these did not equal his total credit, he would get a bond or certificate for the difference.

If the $68.80 victory tax had already been withheld from John Doe's salary and he could claim insurance and debt payments or bond purchases equal to or exceeding the maximum credit that applied to his case, the $17.20 or $27.52 or $30.27, as the case might be, would be applied against what was due from him the following March on his regular income tax.

Cotton Belt Income Highest in History

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Revenue of the St. Louis-Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroaw now is the greatest in its history, Comptroller F. H. Millard testified at a hearing in Federal Court on a petition to pay $1,384,050 in back interest.

He said the railroad, which is undergoing reorganization, is getting in as much revenue in one week as it received in a month a decade ago.

The Cotton Belt has $6,000,000 in cash on hand and expects to have $8,000,000 by the end of the year, he reported.

District Judge Charles B. Davis took the petition under advisement after commenting that "carrying on business as usual" by payment of bond interest was "no way" to achieve reorganization.

The $1,384,050 would be used for payment of interest for 1938, 1939, and January, 1940, on the railroad's 4 per cent second mortgage gold income bonds; for July, 1936, and January 1937, on its 5 per cent terminal and unifying mortgage bonds, and to complete payment for January, 1936, on its 5 per cent general and refunding mortgage bonds.

Court Action Threatened If Gold Mines Are Closed

VICTOR, Colo. (AP)—David P. Strickler, a mining executive, has threatened court action if necessary, to prevent closing of gold mines ordered by the War Production Board.

The board ordered all gold mines closed by October 15 to make miners available for work in nonferrous metal mines, an action it said was vital to the war effort.

Mr. Strickler, President of the Stratton-Cripple Creek Mining & Development Co., said the WPB would be asked to rescind its order and if it rejected the appeal a federal court injunction would be sought.

Mr. Strickler asserted:

"There is no Act of Congress which authorizes the WPB to close any industry. Its powers are limited to regulating materials and supplies used in industry where necessary for the war effort."

Elected

Universal Press

Robert P. Newton

Elected Senior Vice-President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America at a meeting of the Board of Governors. The Aeronautical Chamber is the trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry. Prior to joining the staff of the chamber, Mr. Newton had been Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Priorities, War Production Board.

Mass. Savings Banks Association to Hold Meeting Oct. 21-22

Plans for the 25th annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, October 21 and 22 have been announced by Harrison G. Taylor, Treasurer of the Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank and President of the association. "Savings Banking in War Time" is the theme of the Conference which Mr. Taylor stated would be "streamlined to fit the times and programed to aid savings bank officers and trustees to meet wartime problems." The Conference takes the place of a three-day convention usually held in Swampscott.

Trustees Day will be held on Wednesday afternoon, October 21 when, in addition to the annual President's Address by Mr. Taylor, Commissioner of Banks Joseph Earl Perry will speak on "The Art of Being a Savings Bank Trustee" and Neil Carothers, Dean of the College of Business of Lehigh University and well-known economist, will give an address on "What's Ahead."

Speakers at the banquet that evening will include Governor Saltonstall and Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard.

At the business sessions on Thursday, committee reports will be heard, including one by the Committee on Employee Retirement presented by Francis L. Buswell, Treasurer of the Newton Savings Bank and chairman of the committee.

Among the speakers at the Thursday meetings will be Prof. J. Franklin Ebersole of the Harvard Business School, Colonel Ralph M. Smith, Chief of the Selective Service Board for Massachusetts, Kenneth Backman, regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration, William B. Snow, Jr., President of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, Boston, J. Reed Morss, Executive Vice-President of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and Fred N. Oliver, counsel for the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

On Thursday morning there will be a forum on bank problems presided over by Myron F. Converse, President of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank and the closing session of the conference will be devoted to a panel discussion on the topic "Meeting Competition."

Auto Industry Proposes New Output Plan

DETROIT, Oct. 15—The one-time automobile industry, which has been breaking records almost daily in the making of tanks, guns, warplane sub-assemblies and a long list of other war products, is becoming concerned lest the raw materials situation force a leveling off of factory activity.

Accustomed to turning its inventory over as often as twice a month in its normal operations, the industry in slightly more than six months has boosted its war implement production rate to nearly double the tonnage volume without the advantage of rapid inventory turn-over.

But it sees its production record smashing endangered by the materials situation and has urged upon the War Production Board a revamping of the entire raw materials allocation program. The former automobile makers long have maintained that high level mass production is practicable and possible only if based upon a progressive flow of raw material rather than upon a stockpile.

The industry proposal to the WPB, in brief, calls for the setting up of a program for scheduling the monthly production of war goods according to the availability of raw materials.

Part of the program would be the assembling of complete information upon the unit quantities of raw material needed for each finished war product, an agreement among all governmental agencies concerned as to specific quantities of finished goods that could be scheduled for production during a given period and information on supplies of materials available for the fixing of these schedules.

One industry expert informally discussing the materials situation said today that the scheduling of production for which materials are not immediately available causes confusion in output and the unbalancing of inventories.

Another result, he added, could be a periodical suspension of production activities in factories laid out for progressive manufacture.

The industry terms its proposal "the production scheduling plan," which would replace the present priorities regulations.

September 28, 1942.

ARLINGTON MILLS DIVIDEND NO. 153

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, October 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1942, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

WANTED, $32,000

at 3½% First Mortgage on Business Property in Boston Suburban Trading Center. Property valuation $110,000. Annual Income $15,000. Annual maintenance expense, including real estate taxes, $7,000. Balance for payments of Interest, payments on Principal and Dividends $8,000. This property consists of stores and offices in the very center of an active trading locality. We will make Principal Reduction payments of $2,000, annually ($500, quarterly) with Interest payments. This proposition will bear the closest scrutiny and we will accept a mortgage for either five or ten years. Our books are open to you. Address: Thomas Cowan, 15 Forest Street, Cambridge, Mass.

America Fights Inflation!

How to Be a Thrifty Patriot

The Government wants you to be a thrifty patriot.

Prices have gone up since the war started.

If they continue to rise it will be dangerous to you and to the entire country.

So, on May 18, 1942, the Government put a limit on prices.

Most merchandise cannot be sold at higher prices than those of last March.

They call this limit on prices "Ceiling Prices."

Ceiling Prices are Protection Prices. They protect both the consumer and the dealer. They make the shopping dollar go further. They keep cost-of-living down.

And here's where *you* become a thrifty patriot.

Look for the posting of Ceiling Prices wherever you shop.

Be selfish, save money. Be a thrifty patriot.

CEILING PRICES ARE PROTECTION PRICES

They help keep prices down

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s 45	104.21	104.21	104.21
1 4 s 52-47	114.17	114.17	114.17
1 2½s 53-49	106	106	106
5 2½s 60-55	109.19	109.19	109.19
13 2½s 67-62	100.22	100.20	100.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
39 Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	89	88½	88¾
7 Allied Stra 4½s 51	103	103	103
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	74⅞	74½	74½
19 AmIGChem 3½s 49	104	103⅞	103½
1 Am Int 3½s 49	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Am T&T 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107⅞	107⅞
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
5 Arm Del 4s 57	103	103	103
10 Arm Del 4s 58	103	103	103
2 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86	86	86
8 A C Line cit 4s 52	74¾	74¾	74¾
12 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64¼	64¼
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33	33	33
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s cl	60½	60½	60½
32 B&O 95 st A	29⅞	29½	29⅝
7 B&O 96 st C	33⅝	33⅓	33½
20 B&O 2000 st D	29½	29¼	29½
40 B&O 96 st F	29½	29¼	29¼
11 B&O cv 60 st	24½	24¼	24¼
8 B&O 4s 48	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
17 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	49⅞	49¾	49¾
3 R&O S W 50 st	39⅞	39¾	39¾
2 B&O T C 4s 59	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
5 Banc & Aroo cn 4s 51	57	56	57
10 Bell T Pa se5 48 B	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38½	38½	38½
10 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108⅝	108½	108½
10 Bkly Un Gas 4s 45	103	103	103
22 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82½	81½	82½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 Buf R&P 87 st	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Buf C R&No 5s 34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
16 Bush Term 4s 52	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 Can Pac 5s 54	94¾	94¼	94¼
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	59¾	59¾	59¾
6 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100⅛	100¼
3 Celotex 4½s stmpd w	98	98	98
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7½	7½
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Cen So 1st s 45	67⅜	67	67
11 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73	73	73
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅝	56	56⅝
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81½	81½	81½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	193¼	193¼	193¼
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18½	18⅛	18⅛
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	91	90¾	90¾
7 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	105	105	105
10 ChpP&F(38)4½s 50	103½	103½	103½
24 xin Chi& Alton 3s 49	22¾	22½	22½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74¼	74	74
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	64½	64½
14 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81¼	81½
2 CB&Q 4 1ll 49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 CB&Q 4s 1ll 49 reg	94½	94½	94½
3 CB&Q 3½s 1ll 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Chi & Ill Inc 97	32¾	32	32⅜
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	9	9	9
83 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅞	17½	17⅝
304 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4¼	4¼
15 CM&StP 4½s 89F	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44⅛	44	44
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43½	43½	43½
20 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43½	43½	43½
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41	41	41
10 Chi&NW rfg 4½s 2037c	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
9 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35	35	35
24 Chi2&2NW 4¾s 87	34	34	34
115 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3½	3½	3⅝
18 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24¼	24	24
6 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	24¼	24	24
8 Chi & NW 87 st	34	34	34
2 Chi & NW 33½ st	32½	32½	32½
44 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19	18⅞	19¼
6 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4½	4½	4½
112 CRI&P 4½s 88	32½	31⅝	31⅝
4 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28¾	28¾	28¾
126 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18	17¾	17⅞
4 CT Hte & SE 5s 60	64½	64½	64½
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
7 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	29	29	29
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
5 CCC&StL gen 4½ 93	71	71	71
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	45½	45½	45½
6 CC&StL 4s 90 StL	65	65	65
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	60¾	69¾	69¾
5 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
21 Cliev Un Term 4½s 77	61¾	61¼	61¼
12 Col & So 4½s 80	26⅜	26¾	26
o Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	92½	92½	92½
103 Columbia G s 52 May	92¾	92¼	92¾
25 Colmbia G 5s 52 May rg	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Col&So On 5s 61 A	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
11 ComlMack inc 69ww	40¾	40	40¾
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	109	109	109
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104
10 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Crane 2¾s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¾	92¼	92¼
34 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	36¼	35	36¼
31 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	32¾	32	32¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	32½	32	32½
2 Cuba RR 6s 46	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59	58¼	58¾
5 D&RG 4½s 36	22	22	22
26 D&RG 4s 36	21½	21½	21½
7 D&RGWest 5s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
26 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
84 D&RGWest 5s 78	18⅞	18	18
1 Det Sd 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
11 Det Ed 3½s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	83½	83½	83½
5 Dul Missabe&I 5½s 62	107	107	107
48 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110	110
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	104	104
50 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅞	54½	54⅝
5 Erie 4s 53	91¾	91⅝	91½
2 Fairb'ks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
51 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	84½	84½	84½
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Goth Silk Ho 6s 46	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	93	93	93
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97½	97¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	54	54	54
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101	101	101
13 Hocking V 4½s 99	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 4½s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44	43½	43½
36 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46¾	46¾
23 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19½	19	19
14 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	86½	86½	86½
3 Ill Cen ext 3½s 52	44	44	44
19 Ill Cen 4s 52	54¾	54	54⅜
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	49	48¾	48⅝
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	47	47⅛
13 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46¼	46	46¼
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
5 Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	51	51	51
1 IllCen W Line 4s 51	64½	64½	64½
13 IC&CLS&NO 5s 63A	50	50	50
11 IC&CLS&NO 4½s 63	46¼	46	46
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	31½	31½	31½
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103	103	103
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4½	4½	4½
27 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
18 Int Gt Nor 6s 56B	26½	26½	26
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35¼	34½	35¼
37 Int Paper 5s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	57¾	57¾	57¾
16 Int T&T 5s 55	60Z	60½	60½
13 James P&Cles 4s 89	51	50¾	51
1 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s 61	95	95	95
152 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	68½	67½	67½
8 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	66⅞	65½	66⅞
11 KC South 5s 50	72½	72¾	72½
8 KC South 3s 50	63¾	63¼	63½
14 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109	109
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
89 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	89¾	89½	89½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99½	99¼	99¼
3 L E & West 3s 47	97½	97½	97½
12 L E & M S 3½s 57	83	83	83
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	54	54	54
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38½	38½	38½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34¾	34¾
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	34	34	34
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112	112	112
7 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103	103	103
47 Standard Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104⅝
7 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103	103	103
1 Texark&FtSm5½s50	89	89	89
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	106	106	106
2 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	106	106	106
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	66	66	66
8 Tex& Pac 5s 79 C	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65⅝	65½	65⅝
87 ThirdAve aj 5s 60	20¼	20	20
5 Third Ave 4s 60	19¾	19½	19½
9 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106	106	106
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7 U S Steel 2.06s 49	100	100	100
19 U S Steel 2.10s 50	100¼	100	100
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s' 51	93	93	93
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¼	98	98
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109¼	109	109
19 Wabash 4½s 81	32¾	32¼	32¾
9 Wabash 4s 81	41¼	40⅞	40⅞
5 Wabash 4s 71	81½	81½	81½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	87	87	87
6 Warren Bros 6s 41	103½	103½	103½
6 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8 West Shore 4s 2361	47¾	47½	47½
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
4 Westn Md 4s 52	86⅝	86	86⅝
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37½	37½	37½
8 Western Un 5s 51	86	85½	85½
6 Western Un 5s 60	84¼	84	84
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	84¼	84	84¼
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Wis Cen 4s 49	52⅜	52¼	52¼
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	18½	18½	18½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	14½	14½	14½
34 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72	71¼	71¼
17 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72	71¾	71¾
7 Argentine 4½s 71	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Australia 5s 55	69¼	69	69¼
4 Australia 4½s 56	64¼	64⅛	64⅛
2 Belgium 7s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	29½	29½	29½
12 Buen A 4¾s 77	62¾	62¾	62¾
10 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1 Canada 4s 60	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Canada 3¼s 61	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Canada 3s 68	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Canada 3s 67	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 ChileMtBk6½s57asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	16½	16½	16½
10 Chile 7s 42 asd	17½	17½	17½
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	19	19	19
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Cuba 4½s 77	76	76	76
5 Denmark 4½s 62	34	33¾	34
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	7¾	7¾	7¾
18 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	7¼	7¼	7¼
22 Mex 10 4s asd 45	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15½	15½	15½
3 Norway 6s 44	98½	98¼	98½
8 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Urug aj 3s 4s 4½s 79	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜

Bond Sales

Total today, 6,287,500. Previous day, 8,202,700. Week ago, 12,976,400. Year ago, 7,477,800. 1942 to date, 1,793,754,250. Year ago, 1,656,034,925. Two years ago, 1,237,232,550.

General Baking Net Up Fivefold

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Company reported for 39 weeks ended Sept. 19 profit of $1,301,016, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 50 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $580,470, or 10 cents a share, in the like period of 1941.

Zenith Radio Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Zenith Radio Corp. reported for the fiscal quarter ended July 31 net profit of $307,764, equal to 62 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $211,956, or 43 cents a share, in the like period a year ago.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7	8¾
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 3 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¼	..
Appleton Company	30¼	33
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3¾
Arlington Mills	40¼	43¼
Arnold Print Works	5¾	7
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¾	27½
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Sprin $5 pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	29¼	31¾
Brown Co	.86	1.45
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5½
Central Railway Signal A	38¼	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27¼	30
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	14¼	16
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21	23½
Dominion Textile Co ltd	22¾	24¾
Draper Corporation	51¼	54½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15	16¾
Eastern Corporation pf	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	17¾
Exolon Co	13½	15½
Family Loan Society Inc	11¼	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¾	42
Fruit of the Loom	9¾	10¾
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12½
General Machinery	23	27½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12
Goodall Worsted Company	21	30
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	10½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	79¾	84
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33
Great Northern Paper Co	27½	30
Greenfield Tap & Die pf	56	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	12¾	15¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	13½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15½	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	21¼	23½
International Machine Tool	7¼	8¼
Keith George Co	4¾	..
Kendall Company	87	89
Kennedy's Inc pf	13¾	16
Landers Frary & Clark	27	29¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	88½	93½
Marathon Paper Mills	29¾	32¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47¾	51
Merck & Co	25¾	28½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	16	19
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66¾	71¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	17½	19
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	51¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	16¾	18¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47¾	49½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14¾	16¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	7½
National Shirt Shops	6½	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	42¾	46½
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¼	44½
Nicholson File Company	28¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	27
Ohio Finance	10¾	12¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¾	31¾
Parker Appliance	13½	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	97½	102½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor &W	25¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	66¾	..
Quinsett Mill	64	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19¾	21½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21¾	23¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	46¾	..
Salford Mills	98	98
Submarine Signal Co	25½	28½
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	44¾	47¼
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	11¾	13¾
United Elastic Corp	97¾	97¾
U S Envelope Company	46¾	50½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101	106
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¾	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	19	19
Wamsutta Mills Inc	19¾	21½
Warner & Swasey Co	13¾	15½
West Point Manufacturing	35½	38½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14¼	15¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	98½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	88¼	93¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	95	100
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	81½	86½
General Water G&E $3 pf	25¾	28¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	80½	85½
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	91	96
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	91½	96½
New Orleans Pub S 7 pf	105	110
New Rochelle Wat pf	67	85
No States Power Del 5 pf	106	111
No States Power Del 6 pf	103¾	108
No States Power Del 7 pf	103¾	108
Ohio Powker 4½s pf	40¾	44½
Ohio Public Ser 6 pf	91½	96½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	101½	106½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	77	82
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	63¾	68¾
Public Service Ind	11	12½
Publi c Service Ind 5 pf	85¼	90¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95½	100½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	72½	77
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	81½	86½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¾	11¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	11¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	111	..
Tampa Electric Co	18	20
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	89½	94½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	11¾	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	12¾	14¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	21¾	25¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	88½	93½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	98½	103½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	80½	..
Conn Light & Power	26¾	28¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114	119
Eastern Utilities Asso	16	18
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	¾	1¼
Fall River Gas Works	17½	19½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	25¾	28¾
Green Mountain Power pf	26¾	31¾
Hartford Electric Light	43¼	46½
Haverhill Electric	15¾	18¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7¾	9½
Holyoke Water Power	13¾	15¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	21¾	24¾
Lowell Electric Light	26¾	30
Lynn Gas & Electric	59	63
Mass Power & Light pf	7¾	9½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	22	24¼
Narragansett Elec pf	51¾	55
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	22¾	25¾
N E Power Assn pf	20¾	23
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	48¼	52¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	43¼	47¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¾	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	13½	15½
Newport Electric	11¾	13¾
Providence Gas	6¾	7¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	28.25	31.00
R I Pub Serv pf	25	27½
Rockland Light & Power	4¾	6¾
Springfield Gas Light	12½	14
Western Mass Companies	16	18

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15⅞	17⅛
Bank of New York (14)	296	305
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38½	40½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	62¼	66¼
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	77	80
Chase National (1.40)	27	28½
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	39¼	41¼
Commercial (8)	162	170
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10¾	12½
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	34¾	35¾
Empire Trust (3)	46¼	49¼
First National (80)	1230	1260
Guaranty Trust (12)	247	253
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	11¾
Kings County (80)	1125	1175
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34½	36½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	26½	28
New York Trust (3½)	70¾	73¾
Public (1½)	28¼	29¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¼	2½
United States (60a)	1075	1115

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	37½	39½
Merchants National (12)	290	320
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	37	45
National Shawmut (1)	19¼	20⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6¾	8¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	13½	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	44½	49½

Nazis Persecuting Jewish Families In Northern Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—German occupation officials have begun an intense program of Jewish persecution in Northern Greece forcing many Jewish families to flee to surrounding mountain villages, it is reported by the Greek Office of Information here.

The German authorities have issued a decree forbidding Greek residents of Salonika to aid the remaining Jews.

They have also attempted to force the Greek Orthodox clergy to take a stand against the Jews on the ground that they are an "inferior race," and to urge their parishioners not to give any aid or comfort to the Jewish victims. Most of the clergy are reported to have refused to obey this order and, on the contrary, urged the people to help the persecuted Jews as much as possible.

As a result of this stand by the Greek clergy, the Germans arrested many of them and closed their churches, converting them to military purposes.

Lutheran Groups In Closer Relations

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 15 (AP)—The seventh bennial convention of the American Lutheran Church unanimously declared readiness yesterday to establish pulpit and altar fellowship with either or both of the two largest Lutheran bodies in the country, the United Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod.

These three groups represent a baptized membership of 3,500,000 and negotiations looking toward closer relationship have been carried on for several years.

The Rev. H. C. Sipe, Toledo, Ohio, publicity director of the convention, said the Church's action did not constitute organic union of the three Lutheran bodies but rather a means of "closer relationship and co-operation in educational and mission activities."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments, Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 46, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

INSURANCE

WILLIAM N. HESSE, Insurance and Annuities, 8 John St., Bellmore, L. I., or 225 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Wantagh 1726 or Barclay 7-7700.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. KIR. 2345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS.
7 rooms and garage; older type house, well built; reasonable; 3 minutes to train and center. Call OWNER, Dover 324-J.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED: 1 bedroom preferred; no children; N. W. section, or Arlington. Box 92, 1293 National Press Building.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN; all-year, resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore; 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1579.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Furn. rm. in hotel near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reduced rate to Christian Scientist business woman; light housekeeping. Box H-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Furnished rm., privileges; pleasant home for business woman, accessible to shops and station. Tel. Freeport 1486-R.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 56th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location, quiet; newly furnished; all transportations; near Park and church. CO. 5-9385.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Comfortably furnished room with private bath; gentleman; convenient transportation. 420 South 48th St. Ora 2776.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Clean, comfortable room, twin beds; also single room; quiet home; excellent location, convenient to transportation. PAR 4832-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON—Very reasonable rates, practice privilege; women only; references required. South End Music School (member Community Fund), 22 Rutland St. Com. 4231.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY, student of Christian Science, wants room, board and some care; Manhattan or Brooklyn. PL 9-8148, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 749 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8920

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each apartment
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra 7-6000

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston, Mass.

MECHANICAL DESIGNERS: N Y State $70-80 plus
SENIOR RADIO ENGRS: N Y State $75-90 plus
RADIO ENGINEERS: Boston &Suburbs Att
RADIO TECHNICIANS: Cambridge Att
PHYSICIST: Rsp, R I To $6000
PIPING LAYOUT ENGR: Utility exp To $300
ELEC RESEARCH ENGR: Conn Od Sal
ASST PROD MGR: Exper tried Mass $4200
SCHEDULING-PROD MAN: R I To $35-45
DRAFTSMAN-DESIGNERS: Suburbs To $50
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Boston & Suburbs Od Sal
ELEC DRAFTSMEN: Boston Od Sal
TOOL DESIGNERS & TOOL MAKERS Od Sal
ASST PURCHASING MAN: R I $4000
PROD CONTROL MGR: R I To $5000

WANTED FOR CITY POSITION
Experienced male men out of the draft; no Sunday or night work; short hours and exceptional salary. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Assistant shipping clerk, stock boy and colored porter; excellent opportunity. Dressenstone Shop, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

WANTED experienced cook, 1st floor; must be happy, clean, orderly, Protestant; good wages; full particulars and references in letter. POPE, Clinton Pl., Maplewood, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY who would like to cook for a small school but has never been employed as cook; one who would enjoy being a member of the staff-family, all of whom are people of culture and refinement. Residence in beautiful home with most attractive surroundings. Beginning salary $50 a month. Box E-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED
Intelligent, capable secretary for paper-mill executive located out of town; substantial portion of mill production on war contracts; middle-aged woman preferred, but will consider younger, well qualified person; must have ability to absorb and remember details; salary high, good future for right person. Reply giving age, experience and educational background. Box E-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Woman or girl as general helper, salary $40-$50. BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING SALESMAN WANTED

THE OSBORNE COMPANY

of Clifton, N. J., manufacturers of Friendly Advertising, Art Calendars, Holiday Greetings, Direct by Mail Campaigns, Novelties, etc., has opening in the

RHODE ISLAND TERRITORY

for high-grade, aggressive salesman who is not liable for military service and is willing to work.

A real, money making opportunity in protected territory with established business.

Remuneration is on a percentage basis with drawing privilege after sales ability has been proven. Over half our sales organization has been with us from five to forty-five years.

If you are looking for a permanent career with opportunity for increased income, then write today to A. G. Maxham, New England Sales Manager, The Osborne Company, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, giving full information about yourself, age, business history and three references. Your correspondence will be held in strictest confidence.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE NOV. 1: ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE, 35; college and business school graduate with public accounting and manufacturing experience as senior accountant, comptroller and treasurer. Write Box B-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, wide experience, equal Chef, American born, Protestant; last salary was $100.00; 5-year reference. CIr. 7-5420 (N. Y. C.).

EXPERIENCED Houseworker, colored, Protestant; morning work. No Sundays. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-EXEC. HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION in family; young enough for adaptability, old enough for diversified experience, responsibility, understanding; cultural background. Protestant. Write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co., Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0860

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart New Fall Selection, $6.90 Up. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

SOLID oak dining room set: 51-inch round table, 54-inch buffet, 5 chairs. Call BIG 7954 mornings before 12 noon. (Mass.)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver Decorated Gifts for Weddings or Showers. Open daily 1-5. Phone 987.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-0280

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought: N. E. refiner of 130 yrs. standing. The J. M. Ney Co., West and Elm, Hartford, Conn.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 661 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1351.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE. 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone Flushing 9-6056.

TAILORING

B. COHN, 12 Centre St. (near Franklin), Homestead, N. Y. Tel. 3546—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle: N. Y. C. Col. 5-4556

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

EXPERT repairing of all makes of typewriters, adding machines and other office machines.
MIDDLETOWN TYPEWRITER CO.
206 Main St., Middletown, Conn. Tel. 2260

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 116 W. 14th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4405.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7900

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects, NORD, 661 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1351.

WEARING APPAREL

TOPLEY COATS and SUITS made to order; excellent workmanship, perfect fitting, 105 West 48th St. Room 709, N. Y. C.

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

VISIT OUR NEW
Women's War Work Clothes Shop
Everything from Printed Smocks to Duty Denims, from Caps to Coveralls, from Work Aprons to Laboratory Whites.
HOWLAND'S
SECOND FLOOR

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
966 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.

Send Gifts Overseas from the Gift Post at
READ'S

GREENWICH

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Keppler & Keppler
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

ANDIRONS
Fire Screens Fire Baskets
Fire Lighters Charcoal Briquets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

THE MINUTE WOMAN
DEFENSE SHOES
in brown and black
$8.95

Exclusive in Hartford with
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

Treadeasy SHOES
NIELSON'S BOOT SHOP
244 TRUMBULL STREET

Expert Rug Cleaning
Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
HAAS RUG CO.
2404 Main Street 2-0292

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

schultz
BEAUTY SALONS
Since 1908
983 Main Street 5-3171
254 Farmington Avenue 7-2510

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
Florists—Hartford, Conn.
Managers
Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1886
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in
Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

FURS
PLASIKOWSKI
79 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman's
BOOK OF ETIQUETTE
A modern guide to the Best Social Form
$3.00
WITKOWER'S 77-79 Asylum Street

HART'S SINCE 1907
FURS OF QUALITY AND STYLE
INCORPORATED
FURS
PHONE 6-7157
90 Church Street, Hartford, Connecticut

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
West Hartford

Thomson's
FLOWERS
142 SO. MAIN ST., WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

Attention, Please, Car Owners
Automobile Repairing in All Branches. Also Fender, Body and Duco Shop. Cars Refinished $25 up
Over 100 Good Car Bargains
The General Auto Sales Co.
Aaron G. Cohen, Pres.
TEL. 3-5261 904 FARMINGTON AVE.

Homemade Ice Cream and Sandwich Bar
The Ice Cream Shop
10 North Main Street West Hartford

THE COLONIAL HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
Housefurnishings, Paints, Tools, Garden Supplies
21 LA SALLE ROAD

MERIDEN

October Sale of
COATS *and* SUITS
Benson's
38 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

WRUBEL'S
Good Investments . . .
Luxuriously Furred ALL-WOOL COATS
WITH THE WRUBEL QUALITY LABEL

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds *Watches*
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 914 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats *Vegetables*
Fruits
Fine Groceries
504 State Street 6-8110

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greet the New Season
with clothes in superb good taste—carefully chosen to make you look your best!
CRAGLEIGH COATS—STROOCK COATS
KAY DUNHILL DRESSES
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
JACOBY'S
12-14 North Main Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Hallowe'en Costumes
Wigs and Party Novelties
DONNELLY'S
TWO STORES
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk
49 Wall Street, Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Fountain Pens and Pencils
Perfect Gifts for Men in the Service
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

GEORGE STEWART
Distinctive Flowers
41 Wall Street, Norwalk *Phone 6-8126*

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

STAMFORD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Frocks that make the most of your good points!
Dual Design DRESSES *for Women*
$16.95
FASHION FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Your Special Attention, Please!
NOW is the time to look up your needs in blankets.
KENWOOD BLANKET
80% Wool, 20% Rayon
Price $13.98

HAVE YOUR PERMANENT WAVE at
Eugenheimers
We Specialize in Zotos
64 BANK STREET
Get him one of these Warm—Heavy—Woolen
MACKINAWS
We have them for boys in sizes 8 to 18
$6.75 to $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
WATERBURY and TORRINGTON
Jacket and Mackinaw Time—
Boys' 2.98 to 14.98—Sizes 6 to 20
Men's 5.95 to 19.98—Sizes 34 to 52
In poplins, gabardines, wools, fleeces, and leathers—some shown lined and reversible.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Let us help you with the Fall cleaning of dresses, coats and suits. "Zoric" cleaning is satisfactory.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland
ANNAPOLIS
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York
ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"CORRECT ATTIRE for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Stokers and Grates to Replace Oil
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Service Department

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S
SPORTSWEAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
Hirschbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
. . . COATS, DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES . . . WITH LONG TERM INBRED QUALITY.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.
New Arrivals
Junior Misses' Dresses
Pastel Wools—Sequin
Trim Date Dresses

SAVE AT
Sears
Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

GOVE HOME LAUNDRY
30 Augustus Street Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 349
Every Type of Laundry Service

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
32 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

NEW YORK

BAY SHORE

Christmas Toys
at
FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE STORE
7-9-11 W. Main Street, Bay Shore
Telephone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED
You'll Like Our Weigh
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
Phones BAY SHORE 1139 ISLIP 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

QUALITY SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
NORTHRUP'S
327 Main Street
Johnson City

TRY US—FIRST
We are organized to get you prompt, considerate action, when you make Mortgage application here. Making Mortgages is our business — not delaying or declining them! You will find us eager to size-up your proposition from your own practical point of view, too. And that is a real help, when an owner seeks a Mortgage Loan!
THE BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
ESTABLISHED 1867
Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

V . . . SPA
32 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

FINE SHOES!
McLean's busy street floor shoe department sells Red Cross Shoes, Dorothy Dodds, Collegebred, DeLiso Debs and Matrix Shoes for women—and Simplex Flexies for girls and boys. Every fitting is verified by X-ray.
McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes for Women
NEW FALL STYLES
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Clothing and Furnishings
FOR BOYS and PREPS
Bronxville Boys' Shop
65 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 2-1130

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
HOME COOKING AND BAKING
DINNERS 75c AND $1.10
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00-$1.10
LUNCHEON 40c-65c
20 STUDIO ARCADE Bronxville 2-4288

COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 9-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

the party maker . .
helen bates
Party Favors, Gifts, Catering
79 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 2-8266

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bill Meldrum Service Station
MOBILGAS—MOBILOIL
Motor Tune-Up—Brake Service
1432 Delaware Ave. Phone North of Delevan GR. 9763

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
New Fall Showing
Latest Styles, Leathers and Colors. Dressy, Tailored and Sports
$3.98 to $5.98
1009 Central Avenue Far Rock. 7-2139

Far Rockaway 7-2400
SMITH BROS.
PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

THE MAGNAVOX
Radio-Phonograph Combination
Westminster
513 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 0291

Now is the Time for Planting Bulbs, Tulips, Daffodils, Lilies, etc.
Telephone Cedarhurst 2100
DALSIMER

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Don't Buy a Diamond by Guesswork
We inspect every diamond we buy under the Diamondscope and so should you. Our fine diamonds priced from . . $35.00
OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
37-24 Main Street FLushing 9-1414
Established 1902

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING & REPAIRING, WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

NU-KERNEL BREAD
SIEGER'S BAKE SHOP
160-22 NORTHERN BLVD. FL. 9-4602

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOFSTORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

SHELL
SUPER SHELL and NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Bayside

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call 50 uth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232d St. Bayside 9-6430

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7862 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Town House Furniture Inc.
Interior Decorating, Draperies and Lamps

BOULEVARD 8-3430
112-41 Queens Blvd.

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St., Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops for Parties and Outings
LUNCHEON and SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

FREEPORT—Merrick

For Anniversaries and Birthdays
Say it with Flowers from
MILLANG'S

234 W. Merrick Rd. Merrick, L. I.
155 Sunrise H'way Freeport, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

CURTAINS and DRAPES
ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM
VENETIAN BLINDS
RUGS
ARGERSINGER'S
TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Smart Fall Shoes
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT
Shoes for Women
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

R. A. PYLE LETTER SHOP
Patriotic Christmas Cards
Cards for Boys Overseas
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
9 Station Plaza Great Neck 2920
PORT WASHINGTON 866

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-2856
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1040
Great Neck—Great Neck 901

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1080-M daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street Hempstead 4310

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 4848
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	A	B	R	I	E	L								
A	D	A	I	R		A								
G	A	M	P		P	U								
E		B		F	A	Q								
		L	I	L	I	T	H							
H				S	I	T								
I	V	A	N	H	O	E								
A	I	N				R								
W	O	N	D	E	R									
A	L	A		D		W								
T	A		S	T	L	O								
H		P	E	T	E	R								
A	B	R	A	H	A	M								

32

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Rothschild's Sale of Furniture
A manufacturer's complete showroom line of sample upholstered furniture — offered for sale at great savings. Buy now—since there can be no replacements!

LELONG PERFUME
New delightful gifts in perfume, powder, cologne, cream cologne, sachet, soap and bath powder.
$1.10 up, including tax.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

Buy Borden's HEMO at ATWATER'S
Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

KATHERINE CORSET SHOP
now located at
214 EAST STATE ST.
Equipped to give better service. Welcomes old and new customers.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

No Blackout of Glamour at
BETTY'S
HAT SHOP
FROM $5.00
All millinery made in our own workroom.
37-31 82ND STREET

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
$205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-08 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

KENMORE

Macgoth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De 8894

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

Ditman's
VISIT OUR SHOP FOR SATURDAY SPECIALS
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

CAPPUS 'Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4—Sales • And • Service—4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
89 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070—9225

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6319 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

How will your figure look this Fall?

Try one of our CORSETS expertly fitted
Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE

BIGGER and BETTER VALUES IN NEW WINTER COATS
SCHILLER'S
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

Learn to Play the Piano
Classical or Popular
Children and Adults
Beginners and Advanced
Simplified, Unusual and Enjoyable
METHOD OF KEYBOARD HARMONY
NATHANIEL BAUM
166 Mount Joy Place, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 2-2701

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Assortment of Children's Apparel for Fall and Winter

510 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Komar Electric Company
313 North Avenue
We call for and deliver by bicycle all sorts of small jobbing and repairing of electrical apparatus.
Tel. N. R. 2-2799

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

Borough of Manhattan

BARANDON
Furs, Coats and Gowns
Creator of Fashions that Slenderize
SPECIAL for October .....
Black Persian Lamb Coat.....$445
41 WEST 57TH. N. Y. C., PL. 8-3096

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-2791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

RE 2-5493 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

PORT RICHMOND

Electrical Appliances
Phone Gib. 2-7080—8516
APPLIANCE SALES & SERVICE CO.
408 Richmond Avenue, P. R.
Ironers, Vacuum Cleaners, Radios, etc.
Replacement Parts in Stock

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pel-Mel BEAUTY SALON
We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3380 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S SERVICE MEN'S BOOTH
Located on Main Floor for your convenience. Here you will find not only a wide selection of gifts but instructions on how to prepare for mailing.
Last Call for Christmas Mailing October 31

Luckey, Platt & Company
Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Store
SINCE 1870
'Keep up the HOMES we're fighting for'
150 Main Street Phone 168

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 Main Street
★
COATS and COAT with Leggings
for Boys and Girls
Fine Fabrics, Smart Styles, Splendid Variety

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET PHONE 615

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

SUNSHINE in the home—inexpensive, but charming, floral creations.
by
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Buy Now—All Wool
Winter COATS—SUITS
for Dress or Sport
Jr.-Missy-Women's Sizes
Priced from $16.98 up
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

QUEENS VILLAGE

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
Custom Coats to Order
221-17 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1016
A Shop Also at Rockville Centre

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
Now Ready With Our
WARM UNDIES
GOWNS AND PAJAMAS
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-6583

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966
Established 22 Years Virginia 9-3274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Virginia 9-4330 4331 and 4332

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

CARL KOEHLER
FURNITURE
Quality Bedroom, Dinette, Bedding, Living Room
RUGS
107-05 Jamaica Avenue

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, INC.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

RIDGEWOOD

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SO 8-4347
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 0081

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 2566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 681-682

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 7080

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
65 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 166
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

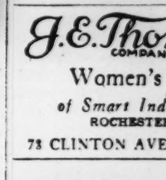
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-3362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2340

SCARSDALE

People Who Appreciate
Fine Linens, Colorful Table Coverings, Quality Towels
and the best in Sheets and Cases have long made a habit to shop in our Main Floor Linen and Domestics Department.
In Scarsdale, It's
MEAD'S


SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
G. W. MERRELL
11 Spencer Place

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

For Smart, Shaped Hair
Have It Cut and Styled
at
Julius Beauty Salon
Station Plaza Building
HARTSDALE, N. Y. Phone Sc. 190

SCHENECTADY

The Carl Co.
for
Tailored Classic Dresses
by
McKettrick

Quality Furs
Beyer Fur Shop
140 BARRETT ST., SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-10 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyls Hat Shop
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theater
TROY, NEW YORK

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
Reid-Sheldon & Co.
241 Genesee Street

BOSTON STORE
23rd Birthday Sale
—You can't afford to miss it! Real opportunities to save on all your fall and winter needs for yourself . . your family . . and your home!
UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1242

WATERTOWN

To Stand You in Good Stead for the Duration
FUR TRIMMED COATS
Smith & Percy
Watertown's Quality Store

HE'S RIGHT . . .
I Do Look Better in a Kelly Hat
KELLY'S HAT SHOPS
FAMOUS FOR HEADSIZES
COURT and ARSENAL STREET

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

Two Days Only!
1000 HAT SALE
Values to 3.98 $2
A thousand brand new hats—expensive fur felts—even fur-trimmed hats with Mink, Persian and Fox! Friday and Saturday Only!
Empsall's

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor when ordering
QUALITY COAL
HIGGINS AND WILLKIE
Sewall's Island Phone 2567

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2327 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4020

Planning to Be a Furlough Bride?
We specialize in all types of weddings.
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Lena Bermont
formerly of L. Bermont-Cleaners
The Cambridge Cleaners
175 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Opp. Oppenheim Collins W. P. 8611

Plymouth Hat Shop
Now showing our new and colorful styles
$2.95 and up
193 MAMARONECK AVENUE

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St Tel. W. P. 3308

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84. Scars. 2929

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

The Largest Variety of PENS in Westchester
Please come in and see them
Parker VACUMATIC
DRUSS ROEMER DRUG
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121. Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2848
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 5-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Wide World Feature

Bolivia, which in the past has printed few of its stamps, obtaining most of its supply from the United States, Great Britain and Argentina, has been unable to receive an issue of stamps ordered printed in England. So the philatelists benefit.

The Bolivian Government has ordered issuance of two sets to be printed at the Litografiase Imprentas Unidas, La Paz. One set, for airmail, will commemorate the first chancellors' meeting held in Rio de Janeiro, and the regular postals will recall the philatelic exhibit held at La Paz a year ago.

Proceeds of the latter issue will go toward construction of a communications building at La Paz, came to include government postal, telegraph and radio headquarters. There will be 30,000 sets each of airmails and regulars. Designs have not yet been announced in this country, but the stamps will be lithographed and the plates destroyed after printing.

* * *

Honduras has issued an attractive though simple set of airmails in eight values, all commemorating the centenary of the death of General Francisco Morazan, early patriot and president. The two lempiras vertical shown here bears the portrait of Morazan, is issued in a gray-brown, and is the highest value. . . . The current series of domestic airmails for Chile is being exhausted and the set is being re-issued in the same designs but by the recessed engraving process instead of lithographing. United States dealers expect an improvement in quality for that reason.

* * *

Afghanistan has issued two new values, one of which is in a new design and in the value of "one Afghan and 25 pools." The design is of a smelter or refinery of some sort, but the reduction is so great and the stamp is printed in such a light blue that the pattern is vague.

Dear Readers:

The Daily Features is YOUR page.

YOU have the opportunity of becoming the writers and in the case of the Camera Club, the photographers. Its vital interest is due in a great part to this splendid reader co-operation. It's our purpose to provide material of a constructive nature, not forgetting the humorous touches so necessary in these times.

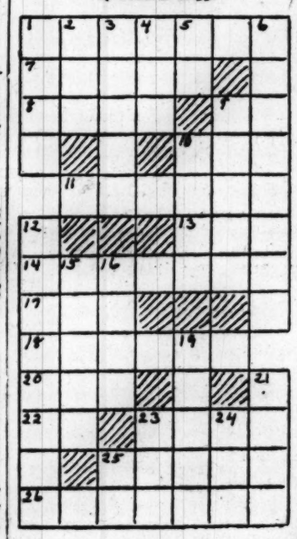
This is a cordial invitation to contribute items suitable for the "I Record the Sunny Hours" column (incidents of courage, thoughtfulness, etc.; it's our method of spreading the "Good Neighbor" policy). Also anecdotes, jokes, and that especially good camera shot.

The present curtailment of paper and other essentials makes it impossible to acknowledge all contributions. However, if they are accompanied by stamps and a return envelope they will be promptly considered and returned if not acceptable.

—Daily Features Editor

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was angel sent to Daniel to explain his visions?
7—What is Robin's surname in well-known song?
8—What is a kind of umbrella named for a Dickens character?
9—What was an early bronze coin of China?
10—What Sheridan character "wears his master's wit, as he does his lace, at second hand"?
11—Who is famous witch of Walpurgis-night scene in Goethe's "Faust"?
13—To perch.
14—Rowena is heroine of what Scott novel?
17—What is a river of eastern France?
18—Hawthorne wrote collection of tales called "The ——— Book."
20—Mt. Cheaha is highest point in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
22—Symbol for tantalum is what?
23—What is a circular structure for packing away fodder?
25—Who was famous hermit of Amiens?
26—What was first name of 16th President of U. S.?

Down

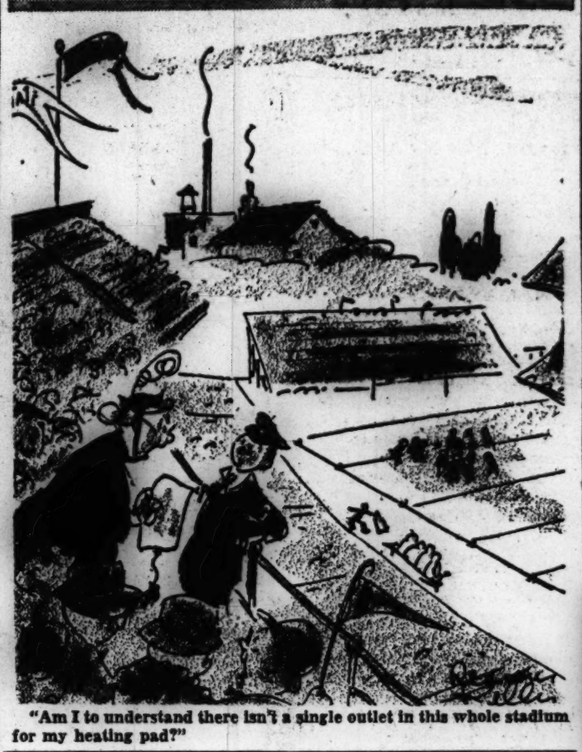
1—What English general became famous as colonial military governor of Massachusetts?
2—Girl's name.
3—What Felix Salten character lately appeared in motion picture?
4—Tear.
5—What was Charles Stewart Parnell's nationality (abbr.)?
6—What "art is but an art to drown the outcry of the heart"?
9—Spanish courtyard is what?
10—Would a flying gurnard be a bird, beast, or fish?
12—What hero of Longfellow poem was rocked in kindergarden cradle?
15—Who is heroine of "Twelfth Night"?
16—What is a coin of India?
19—Who is one of children mentioned in "The Children's Hour"?
21—What is a tumbleose, creeping, invertebrate animal?
22—Ocean.
24—What is a varying measure of yarn?
25—Pair (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Rockefeller Center

The estimated number of daily workers and visitors at Rockefeller Center in New York is 181,000, or more than the population of all but 51 cities in the United States.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"Am I to understand there isn't a single outlet in this whole stadium for my heating pad?"

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Australia has a maximum price of 80 cents on dinners, but everybody can't move to Australia.

St. Louis Star-Times: It is usually the case that the person who is always yelling for more liberty is already taking too much.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Garment makers cheerfully announce that there will be plenty of long underwear for everybody this winter, and that reminds us that a whole generation must have grown up that has never yet tried to shove legs into the sleeves of a union suit on a dark morning.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *also will be a refuge for the oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble. And they that know thy name will put their trust in thee: for thou,* LORD, *hast not forsaken them that seek thee.*—Ps. 9:9, 10.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sugar Is Used in Making War Materials?

Some persons might be inclined to wonder just how restriction of civilian use of sugar can help the war effort. Surely our munitions makers are not planning to sugar-coat the leaden "pills" they are so assiduously preparing for the Axis.

There is, however, an explanation of the military importance of sugar and it involves the fact that ethyl alcohol is on the Priorities Critical List. This is due to the fact that it requires about one-half pound of alcohol to produce a pound of smokeless powder, and nearly 150 gallons of alcohol are said to be involved in the making of a single shell for the big 16-inch guns used by our Navy. This means that hundreds of millions of gallons of alcohol a year are used in the manufacture of explosives and munitions.

Ethyl alcohol, sometimes called "grain alcohol," may be obtained from grain, from sugar, from a by-product of the petroleum cracking process, and from blackstrap molasses. Blackstrap molasses is a by-product of sugar refining and its use in the making of alcohol does not cut into the supply of table and cooking sugar. Recently, however, some companies have been converting regular first-run molasses into alcohol, a practice which does use material which otherwise would be a source of table sugar.

All of these sources will be called upon to deliver their share of the alcohol necessary to the war effort. And new sources of ethyl alcohol are diligently being sought.

A method has recently been discovered for changing or breaking down certain non-fermenting sugars (previously of no use in making ethyl alcohol) to form a new source of that valuable fluid. Also, a new mold process has been discovered which does a faster job of changing grain to alcohol than the malt previously used, and this process extracts from 93 to 96 per cent of the theoretical total amount obtainable from corn, while malt yields only about 85 per cent.

—W. P. Keasbey

Wide World

This Changing World

This one-horse-powered vehicle is an experiment by a Montreal bakery which believes in being prepared for the worst in commercial gas rationing. The motor has been removed along with the drive shaft, and the steering column has been disconnected. Shafts are attached to the front axle and reins pass underneath the windshield.

Place for the Children

Los Angeles

Mrs. J—— and her five children had driven from Kansas to California to join the father of the family who had preceded them and obtained a position there. On arriving in Los Angeles they took a cottage in a tourist camp while Mrs. J—— looked for a place to rent for a home.

After an eight days' search she was almost completely discouraged. Everywhere she went, to house or apartment, she met with the words, "Adults only." Pets—dogs, cats or canaries—were allowed but children were not wanted. She began to think she would have to take the children back to their native state.

Then she saw the sign "For Rent" on a small house at the back of a large, new house, and stopped and inquired about it. In talking with the owner, Mrs. J—— found that she, too, had lived in Kansas. She was deeply concerned when she learned Mrs. J—— 's dilemma and said she would gladly let her have her rental property if it were not too small. Mrs. J—— thanked her and promised to come back if she could not get a larger place.

When Mrs. J—— reached the tourist camp that evening she was told that the owner of the two houses had telephoned and asked that she be informed that she could have the larger house. The woman had said, "I'll move back into the small house, it is plenty big enough for me, and I'll be happy to help those children from Kansas find a home."

NEWS ITEM— LITTLE NEWS IS EMERGING FROM ITALY THESE DAYS.

HITLER IS WORLD'S NO.1 PUBLIC ENEMY!
HITLER MURDERS 278 MORE INNOCENT HOSTAGES!
HITLER----
HIMMLER EXECUTES
GOERING EATS
HIROHITO DOES NOTHING TO HALT JAPANESE ATROCITIES!
HIROHITO CONDONES JAP TREACHERY!
TOJO TAKES
YAMAMOTO BOASTS
THEY DON'T MENTION ME ANYMORE IN THE NEWS
ADMIRAL SHIMADA
GOEBBELS RANTS & LIES
MAYBE THEY'VE FORGOTTEN YOU STARTED IT ALL WHEN YOU INVADED ETHIOPIA
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Offense Workers*

By Le Pelley

WELL.. IF THE MILL WON'T WORK, I SUPPOSE USING THE MACHINERY FOR SCRAP METAL IS THE ANSWER..
ABSOLUTELY MR. HERMIT...
BUT STILL - THERE'S SOMETHING TO BE SAID FOR MANUFACTURING SWEATERS — HMM- I KNOW — I MIGHT DO SOME BY HAND... YOU KNOW... KNIT..
AND WE'LL TURN IN THE METAL
JUST THINK.. TURNING IN A PIECE OF METAL IS THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING A BATTLESHIP —
OR A TANK.
OR AN AIRPLANE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No More Maybes!*

By Rodgers

Well, sir, I guess I don't have to tell you I was up early this A.M.!
With a dog like Military Secret, it may take all day to find out what kind of a job he has in mind for me—
So I decided to start early and stick with him all day—
And I'll find out what he's been talking about if there's any way to drag it out of him!
And I don't mean maybe!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Button! Button!*

By The Hagers

I stopped at Mallards—Novelties. "I'd like some campaign buttons, please.
About twelve gross. And on them print Our Mayor's face in enamel.."
"Young drake," said Mallard, "where've you been? We've other uses for our tin!
There are some things that won't be missed, And campaign buttons head the list."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Clarifying Manpower

The central factor in the American manpower situation—the fact upon which all others hinge—is now before us. From the unity of testimony by Secretary Stimson and the Nation's principal generals and admirals before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, we conclude that the decision as to the size of the United States Army has now been made in the highest war councils. The goal to be achieved by the end of next year is 7,500,000 men.

This gives the manpower picture a different, and brighter, hue than it had only lately when sundry voices in Washington were speaking in terms of an Army of 13,000,000 or even 14,000,000. Such a total, taken with expanded Navy and other armed services, implied the sharpest sort of manpower shortage.

We are glad to have it refuted, for it suggested American military leaders might not have understood the peculiar position of their country in the present war. The United States must not only have an ample force of highly trained specialists—pilots, tank drivers, gunners, engineers and the like—to strike in areas where its allies cannot effectively strike, but it must also serve as the primary supplier of weapons and food to allies having plenty of fighting men. Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek need the goods of war, not men. An experienced man turning out Garands in Springfield, or P-47's in Buffalo, is worth, under present circumstances, a quantity of old-style foot soldiers that consume transport space and complicate supply lines.

It is a situation which demands that one thing be done, and not to leave the other undone. In view of the known arithmetic about the number of adults of working age in the United States, the known need for production of both weapons and food, and the known need for soldiers, it appears that the figure Secretary Stimson and his aides have arrived at is an eminently wise one.

So, too, is the confirmation Secretary Stimson gave of the importance American authorities attach to planes. The fact that 2,200,000 men will be concentrated in the air service is impressive. It may prove to be the chief reason why, in the end, a larger land Army will not be needed.

It remains now to allocate manpower efficiently for the best war effort. Secretary Stimson's testimony, and that of General Marshall, indicated an appreciation of this need. Skilled industrial workers in the Army may be released and replaced with untrained youths. If General Hershey is able to give local draft boards instructions to defer more vital farm workers, a long stride will have been taken in the right direction.

Questions Needing Answers

Do we see in the New York milkshed situation the burgeoning of a new Federal policy, and a rather startling one, toward solution of the interrelated problems of manpower and inflation?

In the need of the war factories for workers lies the basic reason that industrial wages have ascended so steeply. In the farmer's acute need of help lies his boosting of wages to hold, or win back, his help. Naturally, he adds the cost of these wages to his prices; that's one of the chief reasons the cost of living has gone up.

And that is what President Roosevelt aimed at when he asked Congress to put most farm prices under ceilings, and when he put Mr. Byrnes in control of prices and wages. Beyond doubt it was a proper move, but, obviously, it did not answer the fundamental need of the farmer for more help.

So, there now emerges in New York a new facet of this policy, and one not very fully described to the people, although it is said to bear Presidential approval. It is a scheme under which the Federal Government will buy milk from the farmers at $3.30 a hundredweight and sell it to distributors at $3.10. It will cost the Government an estimated $15,000 a day, and have the effect of keeping retail prices at ceiling levels, while giving the farmer 20 cents a hundredweight more with which to attract workers.

This subsidy is described as an "experiment." If it succeeds, will it be applied in other milksheds experiencing a squeeze, and where is there a milkshed not experiencing a squeeze? If it applies to milk, will it apply to other agricultural products, and where will it end?

And in that end, wherever it is, will the taxes that must be levied to pay this pyramiding subsidy be worse for consumers than the rising cost of living it is designed to prevent?

Gold and Silver

The man who used to think Autumn was all gold no longer depends on the family car to get him to work on time. He gets up early enough in the morning to discover that the season has its silver moments, too. He sees frost on the fields, ribbons of mist folded between distant ridges, fog over the fens, great plumes above the oncoming Commuters' Special—all of silver.

And among the golden silences that mark this lovely season stirs many a silver sound. What the eyes behold the ear can thus confirm; that Autumn's glitter is not all gold.

If the man who gets up earlier happens to be an Economist with a capital E, he may point out to you that Autumn, which he assumed had remained on the gold standard, turns out to be a proponent of bimetallism. That is, its currency is based on both gold and silver. But even here, your Economist will note, Gresham's law operates inexorably. If you haven't heard of Gresham, you need only say so and the Economist will explain that Gresham—Sir Thomas to his acquaintances back in the sixteenth century—was the man who discovered that when a nation tries to operate on two money standards the baser metal drives the better out.

"And see," he observes with a twinkle in his economic eye, "it will happen here. Autumn is gold and silver now. But tomorrow there will be nothing but the silver."

International Life Saving

A modest pamphlet, "Two Years Against the Gestapo," brings to attention anew the work of an organization which has been carrying on a unique life-saving work. Through ever narrowing, danger-fraught avenues, the International Rescue and Relief Committee of New York has been bringing to the Americas anti-Nazi leaders in politics and culture, fugitives from Hitler's vengeance.

From concentration camps, from hideouts in hamlets and hills, there have been rescued more than 1,500 men and women, writers, artists, leading democratic statesmen, scientists and intellectual leaders of every European nationality. These adherents of the democratic way of life, because of their uncompromising stand against Naziism, have been threatened with extermination at the hands of civilization's enemies.

The aim of the committee is to save for the building up of a new Europe such individuals "whose words, writings and actions influence the thinking and doing of millions of Europeans." It has been aided thus far by the generosity of Americans who have contributed more than half a million dollars to the work. But the need continues, both for rescues and for the funds with which to effect them.

The New Lingo

America speaks a new language today. It talks in numbers and letters in a down-to-earth lingo that wastes no time with hyperbole.

It speaks of B-17's, B-25's, PTB's and V-for-Victory. Even the world of fashion, long given to an exotic tongue, has slipped into the vernacular. An order for the fall wardrobe might easily be mistaken for the international code or the call number of a secret agent.

Ask for a "P-40," and the saleswoman will neither faint, call the FBI, nor demand to see your pilot's license. Such an order will produce nothing more lethal than a tweed topcoat.

Take an L-85. It's neither the key to a crossword puzzle nor the combination to the office safe. A woman who wears an L-85 has complied with the Government's limitation order affecting women's apparel. She has taken her stand for victory, let the seams fall where they may.

Or consider the "lend-lease" gabardine. No, it's not what you put in your Bundle for Britain.

Time was—and not so long ago—when such prosaic designations as these were for the trade only, and judged far too commercial for the delicate appetite of the buying public. Today the American nation looks fashion in the face and wears its L-85's, or whatever they are, with an air appropriate to the times.

It is understood that Der Führer will not send absentee ballots to the boys in front of Stalingrad—on account of the paper shortage, of course.

Isn't it a good thing that football and baseball umpires are not elected to their jobs by the partisans who view the games?

Our Readers Say—

Paradoxes of Wartime Living

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Once we were at peace and supposedly sane. We winked at what Philip E. Devnew, Chief Examiner of Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department, calls "our disgraceful accident record"—40,000 people killed in 1941—showing little concern for the monstrous statistics, making only half-hearted efforts to better them. We lived in towns which we never knew—or cared to know—intimately; where we never really belonged. We spoke quite openly about the rottenness of politicians, sat back grumbling, and let ourselves be governed by them.

We spoke quite frankly about the ruthless, unscrupulous conduct of industrialists and did nothing about them either. We sent our children to schools where they were taught that they were above discipline, that the most important thing was to express themselves in the way that best suited them.

Then war broke full force into our safe, rather smug American shores. And in the midst of war's insanity we made wiser laws about motors and had a new regard for human life. We learned to know our home town and its people at close range; to know where we belonged. We felt ourselves compelled to be responsible for our government and woke up at last to take the part in it which those who founded it had expected us to take.

We not only cried out against the selfishness of those who armed Japan against China and blocked our own war preparations—we started to curb their powers. We discovered that it was not so supremely desirable to have undisciplined, self-centered children about us in wartime. And we felt—though rather shamefacedly—in the midst of the vast destructive forces let loose by our own inventions, that perhaps technical research alone would not take the place of the simple faith which our fathers had in a power outside of themselves.

The carrying of this new clearer view into the postwar world will do much towards contributing a stabilizing influence in the postwar peace.

ESTHER MORGAN MCCULLOUGH
North Bennington, Vt.

Prayer at Noon

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that many people would be glad to take up the practice of silent prayer each noon. I agree with Mr. Towne, in his letter, that the effect of such a nationwide movement as he suggests would be a help toward unity and to morale in general.

In particular it would, I should think, help men in the service who are on leave. It would make them realize how much our thoughts are on the seriousness of the war—that business is not as usual in our hearts, though it may seem so on the outside.

We who realize that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," are already praying for the leaders of the United Nations and the men in action at the widely scattered fronts—while we ride on street-cars or await an appointment—whenever our thoughts can be freed from our own concerns.

Before this war, on Armistice Day there used to be the one-minute prayer at noon in this country. If in other countries they are already praying thus every day, we could at least be followers. In this family we are going to do it. C. H. H.

Brookline, Mass.

Unused Metal on Billboards

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The suggestion that the metal framework of idle billboards be salvaged for scrap is a very practical one and should receive the enthusiastic support of the Salvage Committee. As billboard companies have asked deferment for their workers on the basis of being engaged in a "necessary defense industry," they might well consider it a patriotic gesture to make available to the Government the metal of unused billboards.

In addition to this source of metal, the salvage authorities might well consider the metal girders on certain billboards standing in violation of the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works. The billboard companies, alleging loss of business due to wartime, have recently asked for a 50 per cent cut in the fees they pay to the Department (a $2 annual examination fee and a $2 annual renewal fee). If the billboard companies would take down their illegal billboards, they would save fees and at the same time salvage scrap metal.

Boston ARTHUR DRINKWATER

"Outlaw Nations"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read the various letters which you have printed, protesting the use of the word "Axis" when referring to our enemies, I have thought about it frequently.

I had the Japanese in mind particularly, when the correct designation for them came to me, and I am sure that it will have an incalculable effect if it is used promptly and courageously, by all the Allied Nations. We should hereafter refer to them as the "Outlaw Nations," because that is what they are; not only in the sense that a criminal is an outlaw, but, more particularly, in the sense that a wild unbroken horse is referred to as an outlaw horse, until it is made to learn to co-operate and to act as other horses, and to serve mankind.

New York VICTOR DE PAUW

Rail Salvage?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read and listened to many reports of a shortage of iron and steel for war defense. In Los Angeles today, there are several miles of double street-car tracks which are no longer in use by the Los Angeles Street Railway Company. They have been abandoned. However, some have been covered with asphalt paving, while other portions have not been. Would it not be wise and profitable for Uncle Sam to salvage and use this steel at this time? I am sure there would be several hundred tons of rails and spikes. There may be reasons, that I know nothing about, that would prohibit the salvage of these rails, but shouldn't we investigate? JAY H. HOLMES

Los Angeles

Netting Big Dividends

Introducing "Mrs. Maximer"

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

A WAR FACTORY,
SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND

You have all read about Mrs. Miniver, or seen her quiet charming upper-class war heroism on the screen, but attention should also be directed to another British heroine—the woman war worker, of whom there are 3,000 alone in this particular factory where I am now writing, making electric apparatus or standing up to American lend-lease machines turning iron bars into 20-mm armor-piercing shells.

Nothing is more conspicuous to a newly-arrived American than the number of women at work in Britain. Britain has mobilized women far beyond Germany. The bus conductor is a woman, the train dispatcher, the radio announcer. Women are meeting Britain's man shortage by taking over whole factories. Three out of four workers are women in this particular plant.

Nothing better illustrates Britain's all-out war effort than the decision made last December to conscript women. On all sides the order was hailed with satisfaction, almost triumph. So far only 20-to-24 age groups have been called up, but 8,600,000 women from 18 to 45 have been registered and 20,000 are being placed in war jobs weekly.

The draftettes can join the auxiliary military services, like the ATS, in barrack life, or take a job as directed in an essential war industry.

British women have come out of the kitchen and have gone into the factory. Summing it up, of 17,250,000 women between 14 and 65, some 6,700,000 are now at work exclusive of domestic service.

* * *

Let me stop here and introduce Mrs. Maximer. She is the counterpart of "Mrs. Miniver" at another social level and is typical of hundreds of barelegged, capped-and-smocked women in this particular war factory.

This is what a plant personnel officer says about Mrs. Maximer. I put it down without comment and you can gather what you like from it.

She rises at 5:30 and gets breakfast for her men-folk. She takes a "tuppenny" bus ride and starts work at 7 if she's on the morning shift. (There are 600 women on the night shift here and, of course, the factory works around the clock.)

Mrs. Maximer works through to 9 when there's a ten-minute tea interval, carries on to 11:45, then a forty-five minute break for a 25-cent canteen lunch; then on again till 3, when there's another ten-minute respite, and finally quits at 5. In addition to this ten-hour day, there's overtime two or three times a week.

This isn't an abnormal but an average women's day in a British war factory, amounting to a fifty-four-hour week, while the men work sixty to sixty-five hours.

After work, Mrs. Maximer goes home, gets supper, and shortly thereafter probably goes to bed.

If you think these hours are too long for women (and some people do, even in Britain) the answer given is—there's a war on. It should be added, however, a campaign for part-time work is gaining headway and more and more housewives will fit into the new arrangement. I asked what Mrs. Maximer earned and what she paid in taxes.

She gets the equivalent of $14 a week or $728 a year and pays $120 income tax deducted from her weekly pay, whereof about $36 will someday come back in postwar credit.

This factory is bright and airy and you get a sense of crackling energy. There is a war pointer or war reminder nearly everywhere you look. A worker identifies the particular gadget she is making with the completed whole; here is a picture of a young pilot revived by an oxygen release mechanism or of another aviator floating in a rubber dinghy and using one of this factory's electric devices, over the caption, "You may save his life." The sign "It all depends on me!" is repeated over and over.

* * *

Suddenly something new starts, something I never ran into before; from loudspeakers all over the place a lively march strikes up. My escort explains this is being done in war factories all over Britain today—music while you work. It has been a great success where tried. It doesn't go on all day, but is scattered at critical minutes for about two and a half hours all told. The workers make a fuss if it doesn't come on. It plays in rest periods and those draggy hours of boredom when the vitality and output are the lowest. One employer says it has stepped up production 30 per cent.

Here the effect is extraordinary. Music follows us from section to section, floor to floor. It comes over the clamor of machines. I notice a bare-legged girl wearing a protective visored cap and characteristic green smock tapping her toe. Care is taken not to make it too rhythmic lest it conflict with repetitive movements at the job. The noise of these machines is like the throb of a steamboat or of Clancy and the night gang putting the juice on all the roaring presses for the "night final." Then over and above it, and through breaks, comes a pepped-up version of "Old Man River" rolling and rolling along.

You know the tune: Sing it twice as fast as Paul Robeson sang it, and then beat it out in a great factory almost exclusively run by women, British housewives and Judy O'Grady's and Mrs. Maximers and former milliners and mannikins and maids and shop assistants and schoolteachers, working incredible hours on impossible jobs they never even imagined existed before September 3, 1939. Armor-piercing shells, lathes, punches, electric machines, with pictures up all over the place of a particular young fellow they're trying to help or whose life they're working to save—and over and above it all the tune of "Old Man River" in march time, rising and falling and disappearing and soaring in the roar and rumble of the British women's great war effort.

It is a nice memory. It is one of those I shall cherish the longest of all my trip to Britain.

The Wide Horizon

Perennial Bone of Contention

By Norton Webb

After being "French" for twenty-three years since Versailles, the people of Alsace-Lorraine are now once again "German." Recent severance of these provinces from France and their re-incorporation into the Reich accomplished this. And now Nazi regimentation and mobilization of Alsace-Lorraine manpower is inevitably under way, with Vichy reporting some resistance. Alsace-Lorrainese youths, says Vichy, are fleeing into Unoccupied France to evade Nazi conscription. Marshal Pétain is also said to be protesting to the Germans, holding the Provinces still are French.

Vichy "news" is generally of the manufactured variety. But in this case the report probably has some basis, in spite of the cloak of propaganda and censorship, and the people of Alsace-Lorraine seem likely again to become a shuttlecock between battledores of Germany and France.

When, between this and the last war, I investigated conditions in Alsace-Lorraine for The Christian Science Monitor, I found that the majority of all categories of the populace were weary of being a bone of contention between the two Powers. They told me they did not care who was top-dog in Europe and wanted no longer to be under the tutelage of anyone. What they really desired was what they had clamored for almost since the peace of Westphalia in 1648, namely, independence and self-government; a regime, say, after the Swiss pattern.

* * *

Prior to the Westphalian peace, Alsace-Lorraine had been under German rule for about 800 years and known solely by its German cognomen of Elsass-Lothringen. This may be why Alsace-Lorrainers today show more pronounced imprints of Germanic than Frankish influence, despite the latter's zealous efforts to transform them into 100 per cent Frenchmen.

When France's kings took over the territory in the seventeenth century, they naturally applied drastic and despotic policies to "assimilate" Alsace-Lorraine into France. German civilization was slated to disappear completely, including religion and language. The result was that a certain leaning towards France developed and even took a spurt under the French Revolution. Which explains why, on restitution of the provinces to Germany in 1871, some Alsace-Lorrainers chose exile rather than become Germans again.

The forty-seven ensuing years of reinstated German rule after 1871 naturally sought to undo all French influence in the territory. French social, political, and economic policies deemed un-German, and specially French culture, were "musts" to be wiped out so that Alsatians and Lorrainers could once more be "happy" in their reunion with their "original Fatherland." Although this latest change of nationality deeply upset the lives of the people, they nevertheless during this period made certain progress. The Germans among other things built a university in Strasbourg and granted Alsace-Lorrainers some degree of home rule.

With the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France in 1919, another era of hardships and upset lives began for the people. The French immediately introduced a thorough program of de-Germanization and pro-Frenchification of all they believed a bar to making Alsace-Lorraine a watertight component part of the French patrimony.

* * *

Feeling for independence at that time seemed less pronounced in Lorraine than Alsace, where the famous Dr. Ricklin and other chiefs kept an autonomist movement of considerable influence continuously alive, even though they were accused of taking German gold. The autonomist view is that Alsace, and by inference also Lorraine, is practically an ethnical entity. Its inhabitants, they affirm, are not fully German and far from really French, with traditions, customs, economic, political and other outlooks of their own, deserving to be woven into a State to develop in their own way.

Blunders by the French administration in Alsace-Lorraine after World War One furnished ammunition for the autonomists. Their minimum demand was the rather vague formula of "self-government within some European political system guaranteeing minority rights."

Including Alsace-Lorraine in Nazi Germany at present precludes any truly clear comment on its immediate future. But when war clouds lift and Europe shakes the dust of another conflict off itself, the United Nations will probably face in Alsace-Lorraine one of those many knotty tests as to how much peacemakers will have or will not have learned.

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